NATIONAL INTEGRATION LANGUAGE SERIES

LEARN HINDI IN ३० DAYS

HERE IS THE EASIEST WAY TO
LEARN HINDI
KNOW HINDI
UNDERSTAND HINDI
READ HINDI
SPEAK HINDI
WRITE HINDI
AND
TO CONVERSE IN HINDI
THROUGH ENGLISH

E069114

HINDI IN THIRTY DAYS

BY

Prof. Ram Swarup Kaushal, M.A., M.R.A.S.,

Sahityabhushan,

Late Professor of Oriental Languages,

The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College,

DEHRA DUN.

PUBLISHED BY

GANGA PUSTAK MALA KARYALAYA,

29-30, Aminabad Park,

LUCKNOW.

1925.

First Edition. **Price 12 Annas.**

Published by Chhotey Lal Bhargava, B.Sc., LL.B.,
Ganga Pustak Mala Karyalaya, Lucknow, and
Printed by K. D. Seth, at the Newul Kishore
Press, Lucknow.

FOREWORD

To the Student,

You are about to begin the study of Hindi, the easiest and most natural Indian language. Unlike the Urdu Alphabet, the Hindi Alphabet has no such letters as may produce unnatural sounds or that may be found difficult to pronounce. It is exceedingly simple and a child could learn it in a few days' time.

"Hindi in Thirty Days" is composed of a series of thirty lessons, which are based, not on mere book-knowledge, but on the author's practical experience and on an acquaintance with the requirements of learners, especially those who are not inhabitants of India or those who are required to be taught through the medium of English. These lessons were written for my own pupils (*viz.*, the cadets of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun) and have been given a fair trial in and outside my classes. I have successfully emlpoyed the same method in the ase of British Officers also.

This is not a complete and most exhaustive Grammar, nor do I claim any originality for it. It is, however, very well suited for beginners and for those who have not much time at their disposal to devote to the study of Hindi. So long as this book is not finished, no other text-book (reader, etc.) is required to be taken up. Don't skip. Master every word and sentence thoroughly. If your time is limited, study a little every day, however little, to keep up the continuity.

The special features of the book are that a uniform system of spelling has been adopted, long lists of genders, casual verbs, etc., have been avoided and no efforts have been spared to make the language very simple and explanations clear by giving examples, exercises and foot-notes wherever found necessary.

I am under a deep obligation to my friend Mr. Mool Chand Sahgal and Col. Phillott, from whose works I have derived much useful information and help.

R. S. KAUSHAL,
PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,
The Prince of Wales's
Royal Indian Military College.

DEHRA DUN:
13th May, 1923.

Hindi in Thirty Days.

Part I

The Hindi or Deva Nágrí alphabet is written from left to right. It is as follows:—

1. Vowels:—

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
a	á	i	í	u	ú	ṛí	*é	ai	o	au

[*as é in they]

2. Consonants:—

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
cha	chha	ja	jha	ña
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa
त	थ	द	ध	न
ta	tha	d (*th)	dh	n

[*as 'th' in they]

प	फ	ब	भ	म
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
य	र	ल	व	
ya	ra	la	va (wa)	

['r' rolled or trilled]

श	ष	स	ह
Sha	Sha (kha)	sa	ha

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

1. To the above must be added the nasal symbol "Anuswár" (ं) or 'nasal n,' and the weak aspiration "Visarga" (:). It will be noticed that the four letters n, as well as the Anuswara I or nasal symbol, have all, in English to be transliterated n.

2. The vowel अ (a) is inherent in each Consonant when no other vowel is written, thus नमक namak (= salt), though the final short 'a' is not usually pronounced except in poetry. It is, however, generally pronounced after a final y or a final compound letter, as : तिय tiy[1] (= women) ; चंद्र chandr[1] (=moon) and also in a few monosyllables as न n[1] (= not) and छ chh[1] (=six).

3. To denote the absence of this inherent a, the symbol virám or 'pause' may be written under a Consonant, thus प्=p (and not pa).

4. The initial form of the vowels given above is only used to begin a word or a syllable. The

1. Before b, v and p, it is pronounced like m.

following indicates the medial and final forms of the vowels:—

VOWELS FOLLOWING a CONSONANT.

कल	काल	किल	कील	कुल[1]	कूल[1]
kal	kál	kil	kíl	kul	kúl
कृल	केल	कैल	कोल	कौल	कः
kṛil	kel	kail	kol	kaul	ka (h)

It will be seen from the above that the Secondary form of *i.*, viz ि , is written before, but sounded after its consonant.

5. COMPOUND LETTERS.

When two or more Consonants occur together without an inherent *a*, they should be united and written as one compound letter. These Compound letters are formed : (1) by writing one letter above the other, as : क्क kka (पक्का pakká = ripe); न्न[2] nna (गन्ना ganná=sugar-cane) ;

and (2) by writing one after the other, omitting the upright stroke of the first, as द्ब bd (शब्द shabda = word); त्थ tth (मत्था matthá = forehead).

---

1. The vowels उ (u) and ऊ (ū) [ु and ू] when in Combination with र (r), are written रु (ru) रू (rū).

2. The form सुन्ना "to hear" is preferable to सुन्ना.

6. Some of the Compound letters commonly used:——

क्क (पक्का), क्ल (मक्खन), क्र (भक्र), क्य (वाक्य), ग्न (लग्न), च्छ (अच्छा), ङ्क (कङ्का), ज्ज (मज्जा), ञ्ज (मञ्ज), त्त (पत्ता) त्थ (पत्थर), ट्ट (बट्टा), ट्ठ (लट्ठा), ड्ड (अड्डा), ण्य (गण्य), ण्ड (अण्डा), ल्ल (यल्ल), त्म (आत्मा), त्य (सत्य), त्व (स्वत्व), द्द (कद्द), द्ध (वृद्ध), प्प (पप्प), द्य (वैद्य), द्र (द्वार), न्त (अन्त), न्ध (अन्धा), म्प (अम्प), म्ह (चिह्न), म्म (समाम्म), प्र (प्राप्त), प्य (प्यारा), प्स (वीप्सा), ब्द (शब्द), भ्य (सभ्य), म्ल (मल्ल), व्र (वृत्त), ष्ट (कष्ट), ष्ठ (निष्ठुर), ष्ण (कृष्ण), स्त (स्तन), स्थ (स्थान), स्न (स्नेह), स्व (स्वरूप), स्म (स्मरण), स्भ (स्तम्भ), श्र (श्रज), ह्म (ब्रह्मा), ह्य (सह्य), ह्र (हृदय), ह्य (सह्यद).

7. A few Compounds change the original form, as: क्ष (क्ष)=क्+ष, pronounced like 'x' in fluxion : त्र=त्+र(यात्रा), and ज्ञ=ज्+ञ, but pronounced hard like gy, as in ज्ञान (=ग्यान).

8. Compound of three letters are very rare. They usually consist of a semi-vowel (य, र, ल or व) with a double Compound, as: न्त्र, प्त्य, स्त्य.

1. When the र् immediately follows another Consonant, it is a short stroke as in प्र (Pra). The initial r (र्) as in सूर्य is written over and at the end of the Compound letter; but if the Compound is followed by a vowel, their is written after the vowel, as: धर्मो

NOTE.—Each element of a Compound must be definitely enunciated, whether the Component letters are different or the same, as: पत pat-tā (leaf) and पत्थर pat-thar (stone).

9. THE FOUR N's.[1]

ङ (Pronounced as n in "England"). It is only found immediately before a guttural. In modern Hindi, the Anuswár is substituted for it, thus दङ्गा=दंगा.

ञ (as n in the English "pinch"). It is usually changed into Anuswára.

ण ṇ is a hard letter and pronounced by touching the back of the palate with the tip of the tongue while enunciating n, as: गुण guṇ (merit).

न n is often pronounced as in the English 'not' but is properly more dental than the English n.

10. Pincott writes:—"The pronunciation of the four n's need cause no trouble. When conjoined as compounds with other consonants, their sounds are determined by the letters which immediately follow them; thus, in pronouncing the words 'अङ्क ank, अञ्च anch, अण्ड and, अन्त ant' it is impossible to avoid giving to each n its proper pronunciation.

Exercise—(*A*)

ऊ ई ए आ ओ ऐ इ उ अ अः

1. The letters n and ṇ are Common, the other letters n are rare.

Exercise—(B)

श ल ग ह छ च ठ ट ड ढ ङ म

फ स ख थ व र क ध झ घ ष

य ज न द ञ प ण ड ब त भ ख

क फ प भ ल म झ श स ष ब

ग़ ज़ ख़ ज़ व ञ ड ङ ड़ ढ़ फ़ क़

I. When a dot is placed underneath, it means that the voice is hardened thus: ज़ = j and ज़ = z

Reading Exercises.

I

अब, तब, जब, कब, इस, बिस, जिस, विष, किस, बीस, तीस, शीत, चुप, गुम, पुन, दम, दस, सच, मन, बेर, देर, शेर, ढेर, फल, छल, भर, घर, धर, चोर, मोर, शोर, डोर, कौन, और, दौड़, दे, ले, के, गज, छु, कि, कह, आज, रात, दाल, खाल, छाल, नर, कल, सिर, दिन, चुन, जून, कोन, कैर, बैर, सैर, सोन, बैल, भेड़, तैर, मौन, ढील, मील, छील, तिल, तेल, तौल, तुण ।

II

वहाँ, कहाँ, यहाँ, जहाँ, पता, सकल, नमक, बचन, भिरड़, जगत्, बाला, मकान, हाथी, हाथों, धोबी, नाई, रफ़ल, शरण, कतर, तेरा, मेरा, तुम्हारा, हमारा, कटरा, कोठी, अफ़सर, दफ़तर, भोजन, कमल, लोचन, नयन, करवट, दातन, घड़ी, बढ़िया, काग़ज़, थाली, दरज़न, शिमला, सिपाही, कितने, ठहरो, ऊपर, देवता ।

III

आकाश, पाताल, महिपाल, रामनाथ, शिकारी, सिंह-नाद, रोटियाँ, भगवान, नारायण, अहमद शाह, देहरादून, पढ़ाई, लिखाई, कुरसी, औषधी, लेखनी, सफ़ेद, कुरता, कबूतर, यमुना, दीवान, दुकान, खिलौना, बिछौना, कैलास, छावनी, रेलवे, पुलिस, कचहरी, कोठरी, कटघरा, पाठशाला, नार-नौल, लुहारिन, सौदाई, भौजाई ।

IV

सच्ची बात, सत्य बचन, नित्य कर्म, धार्मिक पुरुष, न्याय-कर्त्ता, सम्बन्धी, रक्षक, कैलास यात्रा, पुस्तकों में, शिवालय

को, स्टेशन पर, उत्तर दिशा, दक्षिणी ब्राह्मण, अच्छा वैश्य, सुदामा भक्त, कृष्ण चन्द्र, सूर्य देवता, द्वारपाल, रामायण महाभारत, पुराण, गीता, हिन्दू जाति, हिन्दी भाषा, शिक्षा, कार्य, बन्धन, मुक्ति।

V

अब न जाओ। कल मत आना। शोर न करो। बाज़ार को चलो। भोजन खा लो। औषधि पी जाओ। धूप में फिर। दाम ला दो। दिन चढ़ आया। चांद छिप गया। तारे डूब गए। दस आम मुझे दो। यहाँ मत कूदो। बाग़ पास है। पलटन कहाँ है? नौकर किधर गया? थोड़ा और दौड़ो। लड़के को बुलाओ।

VI

इस चौकी पर बैठो। हमारी मेज़ कहाँ है? वह नारी किधर गई? दस रुपए तो दो। छुरी आलमारी में है। तुम्हारा कोट फट गया। पुस्तक किसने फाड़ी? घोड़ा तबेले में है। बाजा कौन बजाता है? वही बात लिख दी। नगर को कब लौटोगे? ठीक ठीक मोल कह। मोची जूता नहीं लाया? धोबी परसों आएगा। वृथा झगड़ा न करो। अपने स्थान पर बैठो। किसी को दुःख न दो।

VII

आज आप का चित्त कैसा है? कुशल तो है? कल हमारी माता दिल्ली जाएँगी। मेरी बहन अभी बीमार है। उनको छुट्टी कब मिलेगी? तेरी चिट्ठी का कोई उत्तर आया? हमारा कालिज कब बन्द होगा? दुर्गा किस श्रेणी में है? रामा कल के दरजन केले लाए थे? महँगे तो नहीं थे? अम्बाले से शिमला कितनी दूर है? थोड़ी देर और ठहर

जाओ। विलम्ब के लिये क्षमा करो। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप प्रसन्न होंगे। हुज़ूर! मेरे भाई का विवाह है। यह सेना अदन से कब आई थी? आज हमारे गुरु जी नहीं आए। उनके घर जाओ, देखो, कहीं बीमार तो नहीं हो गए। पण्डित नारायण प्रसाद वैद्य को बुला लाओ। शुक्रवार के दिन ईद है। रविवार की भी छुट्टी होगी। मैं भीतर गया, तो तुम सो रहे थे।

VIII

बनियों को समझा दो कि बाज़ार में गन्दी वस्तुएँ न बेचें। हमारे ग्राम का नम्बरदार बड़ा ही सज्जन है। सड़क चौड़ी है या तङ्ग? तुम्हारा साईस मङ्गल के दिन कहाँ चला जाता है? रमज़ान! तुम सदा नए वस्त्र फाड़ लाते हो। धुलाई भी अब अच्छी नहीं रही। नहीं साहब! मैं तो खूब जी लगाकर काम करता हूँ। याद रखना, कहीं भूल न रह जाय। इस नदी का पुल टूट गया है। पड़ाव के लिये यह बहुत अच्छी जगह है। एक गाँव में कोई दो सौ और दूसरे में कोई चार सौ आदमी रहते हैं। उत्तर की ओर एक घना जंगल भी है। तुम ने तोप का शब्द सुना था? हम गंगाजी में स्नान करेंगे। बदरी-नारायण की यात्रा बड़ी कठिन है। हिन्दी से अधिक सरल भाषा कोई नहीं। सन्ध्या के समय सब काम छोड़ देने चाहिए। हिंदुओं को अपने धर्म की रक्षा करनी चाहिए। वेद और पुराण हमारी प्राचीन पुस्तकें हैं। आर्य जाति की सभ्यता संसार में सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता है। प्रातः-काल उठना बहुत लाभदायक है। किसानों को दुर्दशा से उबारो। किसी दीन अथवा अनाथ को दुःख न दो।

PART II

LESSON I

Verbs.

All infinitives in Hindi end in "NA" *e.g.* to speak = bolná बोलना.

The root of the verb is obtained by removing this "NA" from the infinitive, *e.g.*, bol बोल.

The imperative is formed by adding "O" to the root, *e. g* speak (you) = bolo (tum) बोलो (तुम).

Don't = mat मत, *e.g.* Don't speak=mat bolo मत बोलो.

VOCABULARY I

To speak	...	bolná	...	बोलना
To come	...	áná	...	आना
To come back	...	lauṭ áná	...	लौट आना
To go	...	jáná	...	जाना
To go back	...	laut jáná	...	लौट जाना
To bring	...	láná	...	लाना
To stop, stay, or to wait	...	ṭhahrná	...	ठहरना

To sit down	...	baiṭhná	... बैठना
To do	...	karná	... करना
Inside	...	bhítár	... भीतर
Outside	...	báhar	... बाहर
Water	...	páni	... पानी
This	...	yih	... यह
That	...	wuh	... वह
I	...	maiṇ	... मैं
Thou	...	tú	... तू
He, she, it, that	...	wuh	... वह
To-day	...	áj	... आज
Soon, haste, quickly		jaldí, shíghra	जल्दी, शीघ्र
To make haste	...	jaldí karná	... जल्दी करना
To-morrow or yesterday	...	kal	... कल
Day after to-morrow or day before yesterday	...	parsoṇ	... परसों
Slowly	...	áhistá	... आहिस्तः
Work	...	kám	... काम
To work	...	kám karná	... काम करना
Milk	...	dúdh	... दूध
Butter	...	makkhan	... मक्खन
We	...	ham	... हम
You	...	tum	... तुम
They	...	Wuh or we	... वे

Exercise I—(A)

आज जाओ। यह काम आहिस्तः करो। जल्दी मत करो। वह पानी लाओ। तुम बोलो। दूध भीतर लाओ। बाहर मत बैठो। यह पानी मत लाओ। भीतर बैठो। जल्दी जाओ।

Exercise I—(B)

Come to-morrow. Do not go to-day. Come back soon. Go back quickly. Do not speak slowly. Bring butter the day after to-morrow. Come in. Sit down. Do not wait outside. Do not bring that water. Do not do this work slowly. Come to-day. Do not sit inside. Bring the water quickly. Do not make haste.

LESSON II.

Verbs—(continued)

The future tense is formed by adding the following terminations to the root, *viz* :—

Singular.

1st Person	... úngá	...	ऊँगा
2nd Person	... egá	...	एगा
3rd Person	... egá	...	एगा

Plural.

1st Person	... enge	...	एँगे
2nd Person	... oge	...	ओगे
3rd Person	... enge	...	एँगे

e.g., I will or shall speak, etc.

Main bol-úngá ... मैं बोलूँगा

Tú bol-egá	...	तू बोलेगा
Wuh bol-egá	...	वह बोलेगा
Ham bol-enge	...	हम बोलेंगे
Tum bol-oge	...	तुम बोलोगे
We (or wuh) bol-enge	...	वे (वह) बोलेंगे

The verb always agrees with the subject in gender, number and person The termination "A" of the masculine singular changes into "E" for the musculine plural and into "I" for the feminine. In the 1st person plural the feminine form is the same as masculine.

The 'Present Subjunctive' or the 'Aorist tense' is formed by cutting off the future terminations "gá, ge," etc., from the future tense. This tense denotes uncertainty or doubt and is also used in asking permission or giving advice.

e.g. I may speak, etc.

Main bol-úṇ	...	मैं बोलूँ
Tú bol-e	...	तू बोले
Wuh bol-e	...	वह बोले
Ham bol-eṇ	...	हम बोलें
Tum bol-o	...	तुम बोलो
Wuh bol-eṇ	...	वह बोलें

The foregoing three tenses, *i. e.* the imperative, future or present subjunctive of the

verbs "dená देना to give," "lená लेना to take" and "honá होना to be" are slightly irregular, *e.g.*—

Imperatives.

Give	...	do or dedo	...	दो, देदो
Be or become	...	ho or hojáo	...	हो, हो जाओ
Take	...	lo or lelo	...	लो, ले लो

Future Tense—I shall give.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
1. Maiṇ dúṇ-gá	... मैं दूँगा	Ham deṇ-gé	हम देंगे
2. Tú de-gá	... तू देगा	Tum do-ge	तुम दोगे
3. Wuh de-gá	... वह देगा	Wuh deṇ-ge	वह देंगे

I shall take.

1. Maiṇ lún-gá	... मैं लूँगा	Ham leṇ-ge	हम लेंगे
2. Tú le-gá	... तू लेगा	Tum lo-ge	तुम लोगे
3. Wuh le-gá	... वह लेगा	Wuh leṇ-ge	वह लेंगे

I shall be.

1. Maiṇ húṇ-gá	... मैं हूँगा	...Ham ho-ṇge	हम होंगे
2. Tú ho-gá	... तू होगा	... Tum ho-ge	तुम होगे
3. Wuh ho-gá	... वह होगा	...Wuh hoṇ-ge	वह होंगे

NOTE.—As there is no neuter gender in Hindi, all neuter nouns are either masculine or feminine. Therefore in the following vocabularies nouns marked "F" are feminine, and those unmarked, are masculine.

VOCABULARY 2

To be	...	honá	...	होना
To give	...	dená	...	देना

To take	...	lená	...	लेना
To take away	...	le-janá	...	ले जाना
To walk	...	chalná	...	चलना
To walk away	...	chalá-janá	...	चला जाना
Day	...	din	...	दिन
Night	...	rát (F)	...	रात
To-night	...	áj-rát	...	आज रात
Morning	...	prátah kál sawere.		प्रातःकाल सवेरे
This morning	...	áj sawere	...	आज सवेरे
Evening	...	sarḍhyá, shám.		संध्या, शाम
To-morrow night or last night	...	kal rát	...	कल रात
To eat	...	kháná	...	खाना
To drink	...	píná	...	पीना
To smoke cigarette		sigareṭ píná		सिगरेट पीना
Here	...	yahán, idhar		यहाँ, इधर
There	...	wahán, udhar		वहाँ, उधर
Where	...	kahán, kidhar		कहाँ, किधर
Yes	...	hán	...	हाँ
No or not	...	nahín or nah		नहीं, न
Otherwise	...	nahín to	...	नहीं तो
But	...	par	...	पर
Wine	...	sharáb (F) madya.		शराब, मद्य

Bread or loaf	...	roṭí (F)	...	रोटी
Servant	...	naukar	...	नौकर
A man	...	manushya	...	मनुष्य
A book	...	pustak (F)	...	पुस्तक
Tea	...	cháe (F)	...	चाय
What	...	kyá	...	क्या

NOTE.—The order of words in a Hindi sentence is as follows :—

The subject comes first, then comes the object, and the verb comes last.

Negative being a part of the verb comes just before the verb. The position for the interrogatives is right at the end just before the verb.

The order of words in an interrogative sentence is the same as that in an ordinary affirmative sentence. The tone of voice is raised to indicate the question, and the word "kya क्या" can be placed as a sign of interrogation at the beginning of the sentence, provided that no interrogative word has already occurred in the sentence. The introductory "there" and "it" are not translated. Time takes preference to place.

Exercise II—(A)

आज हम काम नहीं करेंगे । तुम सिगरेट पिओगे ? नौकर कल आएगा । हम आज चले जाएँगे । क्या तुम आज यहाँ ठहरोगे ? हम भीतर नहीं बैठेंगे । बाहर जाएँगे । कल मैं यह पुस्तक ले जाऊँ ? कल शाम यहाँ रोटी खाओगे ? आज शाम मैं चाय बाहर पीऊँगा । शराब मत पीओ (or पिओ) ।

Exercise II—(B)

Where will you go ? Will you drink tea ? Will the servant bring the book to-day ? Yes! but he will take it back to-morrow. Where is

Rámá to-day? Do not eat that loaf. I shall not drink water. Do not drink wine. He will not do this work quickly. The servant will not come here to-day. We shall go there the day after to-morrow. Come to-morrow evening. Will you smoke a cigarette? What will you give? Will you take this book? I shall be here to-morrow.

Lesson III.

Verbs—(continued)

The Auxiliary verb "to be" (honá होना) :—

Present Tense.

I am	...	main hún	...	मैं हूँ
Thou art	...	tú hai	...	तू है
He is	...	wuh hai	...	वह है
We are	...	ham hain	...	हम हैं
You are	...	tum ho	...	तुम हो
They are	...	wuh hain	...	वह हैं

Past Tense.

I was	...	main thá	...	मैं था
Thou wast	...	tú thá	...	तू था
He was	...	wuh thá	...	वह था
She was	...	wuh thí	...	वह थी
We were	...	ham the	...	हम थे
You were	...	tum the	...	तुम थे

They were ... wuh the ... वह थे
They (F) were ... wuh thīn ... वह थीं

Add "tá ता" to the root to form Present Participle, *e. g.* speaking = boltá बोलता ("tá" = "ing" in English).

From the Present Participle three tenses are formed, *viz*:

(1) The Present Tense.—I speak, I am speaking or I do speak.

Maiṇ boltá húṇ	...	...	मैं बोलता हूँ
Tú boltá hai	...	...	तू बोलता है
Wuh boltá hai	...	...	वह बोलता है
Ham bolte haiṇ	...	...	हम बोलते हैं
Tum bolte ho	...	...	तुम बोलते हो
Wuh bolte haiṇ	...	...	वह बोलते हैं

NOTE.—In the Present Tense the auxiliary verb "hun हूँ", etc., can be omitted when the negative "nahīn नहीं" is used, *e.g.* I do not speak = main nahīn bolta मैं नहीं बोलता।

(2) The Imperfect Tense.—I was speaking.

Maiṇ boltá thá	...	...	मैं बोलता था
Tú boltá thá	...	...	तू बोलता था
Wuh boltá thá	...	...	वह बोलता था
Ham bolte the	...	...	हम बोलते थे
Tum bolte the	...	...	तुम बोलते थे
Wuh bolte the	...	...	वह बोलते थे

(3) The Past Conditional Tense.[1]

If I had spoken = yadí[2] main boltá ...यदि मैं बोलता
(or bolti) (बोलती)

(Then) I would
have spoken = to[2] main boltá ... तो मैं बोलता
(bolti) (बोलती)

If we had
spoken = yadí ham bolte ... यदि हम बोलते

Then we would
have spoken = to ham bolte ... तो हम बोलते

If she had not
spoken = yadí wuh na boltí यदि वह न बोलती

If they (F) had not
spoken = yadí wuh na boltín[3] यदि वह न बोलतीं

VOCABULARY 3

To keep, put or place ... rakhná ... रखना
To live, dwell or remain... rahná ... रहना

1. The Present Participle without the Auxiliary Verb is the Past Conditional Tense. For the negative the Conditional Tense must have "न"

2. "yadi यदि" and "to तो" are co-relatives *i. e.* if the first clause begins with "yadi यदि" expressed or understood, then the second clause must begin with "to तो"

3. In the absence of the auxiliary verb, the feminine terminations "i and in" are added to the participle.

To say, tell	... kahná ...	कहना
To sleep	... soná ...	सोना
To write	... likhná ...	लिखना
To read	... parhná ...	पढ़ना
Some, something or anything	... kuchh ...	कुछ
Nothing	... kuchh nahín	कुछ नहीं
Whatever	... jo kuchh ...	जो कुछ
If	... yadi ...	यदि
Anything else or something else	... aur kuchh...	और कुछ
Daily or every day	... prati din ...	प्रति दिन
And	... aur ...	और
Road	... sarak (F)...	सड़क
Every	... prati ...	प्रति
Letter	... chitthí (F), patra ...	चिट्ठी, पत्र
Correct, proper	... thík ...	ठीक
Correctly, properly	... thík thík ...	ठीक ठीक
Whole	... sárá ...	सारा
Then	... to ...	तो

Exercise III—(A)

तुम कुछ काम नहीं करते। वह चिट्ठी लिखता था। तुम दूध पीते हो? क्या वह यहाँ रहता है? यह नौकर कहाँ जाता है? तुम सारा दिन क्या करते हो? जो कुछ तुम लिखते

हो, ठीक नहीं। वह पुस्तक यहाँ मत रक्खो। यदि वह यहाँ आता, तो मैं वहाँ जाता। जो कुछ मैं लिखता हूँ, ठीक है।

Exercise III—(B)

What are you doing? I am reading a book. I drink milk everyday. Where does he live? He does not live here, but he lives there. What do you say? He says nothing. What is Krishna doing? Where does this road go (to)? What was he doing there? He was writing something. Does he read anything everyday? He does nothing the whole day and sleeps the whole night. If you had not come yesterday, I would have gone out. Is this correct? Whatever he does, he does properly. He writes a letter everyday and does nothing else.

LESSON IV

Verbs—(continued)

Add "á" to the root to form the Past Participle, *e.g.* spoke or spoken, bola बोला

If the root ends in a, i or o, add "yá या" (this is done for euphony) *e.g.*, brought láyá लाया from láná लाना to bring. From the Past Participle three tenses are formed, *viz.*

(1) Past Tense—I spoke, etc.

Main bolá ... मैं बोला ... Ham bole ... हम बोले

Tú bolá ... तू बोला ... Tum bole ... तुम बोले
Wuh bolá ... वह बोला ... Wuh bole ... वह बोले

(2) Perfect Tense—I have spoken, etc.

Main bolá hun मैं बोला हूँ ... Ham bole hain हम बोले हैं
Tu bolá hai तू बोला है ... Tum bole ho ... तुम बोले हो
Wuh bolá hai वह बोला है ... Wuh bole hain वह बोले हैं

(3) Pluperfect Tense—I had spoken, etc.

Main bolá thá ... मैं बोला था ... Ham bole the हम बोले थे
Tu bolá thá तू बोला था ... Tum bole the तुम बोले थे
Wuh bolá thá वह बोला था ... Wuh bole the वह बोले थे

The following five verbs form their past participles irregularly and are the only exceptions to the rule, *viz.*

To go	jáná	जाना	gayá	गया	went
To do	karná	करना	kiyá	किया	did
To give	daná	देना	diyá	दिया	gave
To take	lená	लेना	liyá	लिया	took
To be	honá	होना	huá	हुआ	became

Verbs ending in "yá या" always drop "y" when changing their final "a" into "e" for

the masculine plural or into "ī and in" for the feminine, *e.g.*

For masculine plural gae ... गए
„ feminine singular gaí ... गई
„ feminine plural gaín ... गईं, and so on.

VOCABULARY 4

To reach or to arrive	pahunchná	...	पहुँचना
To send ...	bhejná	...	भेजना
To understand or to think	samajhná	...	समझना
Intellect ...	samajh (F)	...	समझ
Intelligent ...	samajhdár	...	समझदार
Stupid ...	be-samajh	...	बे-समझ
Thought, idea or opinion	khayál, vichár		ख़याल, विचार
To think ...	khayál karná, sochná	...	ख़याल करना, सोचना
Pleased ...	prasanna	...	प्रसन्न
Place ...	sthán, jagah	...	स्थान, जगह
Any or anyone ...	koí	...	कोई
Or ...	vá	...	वा
News or information	samáchar or khabar		समाचार, ख़बर
Answer ...	uttar	...	उत्तर
To awswer ...	uttar dená	...	उत्तर देना

Ill, sick or a patient	rogí	...	रोगी
Sickness, disease	rog	...	रोग
Ago or became...	huá	...	हुआ
Two days ago ...	do din hue	...	दो दिन हुए
Angry ...	aprasanna	...	अप्रसन्न
At once ...	ekdam, turant	...	एकदम, तुरंत
To like ...	pasand karná	...	पसंद करना
Now ...	ab	...	अब
When ...	kab, jab	...	कब, जब
Now-a-days ...	áj kal	...	आजकल

Exercise IV—(A)

वह एक पत्र लाया और उत्तर ले गया। कल रात तुम इधर नहीं आए। तुम क्या पसंद करते हो? क्या आज नौकर बीमार है? कल शाम यहाँ आना, समझे? तुम कुछ नहीं समझते। कोई है? इधर आओ। आजकल यहाँ कोई रोग है? वह मनुष्य बे-समझ है, कुछ नहीं समझता। एक समझदार मनुष्य वहाँ भेजो।

Exercise IV.—(B)

Take away this letter and bring an answer. When did you arrive here? I arrived here three days ago. I do not understand what (whatever) he says. Do you understand? Where will you go this evening? Do you like this place? He was not pleased yesterday and is very angry to-day. He brought a book and

went away. Send this news at once. Had he sent this news, I would not have gone there. He gives no information. He is an intelligent servant. Is there any sick man here? There is no disease here now-a-days. Will you go back now? He has not come, but I think he will come soon.

Lesson V

Verbs.—(concluded)

Additional notes on verbs.

Change the last "a" of the infinitive to "e" and add "wálá वाला" to form the 'Noun of Agency', *e.g.* speaker = bolnewálá बोलनेवाला

This construction is also employed to express an impending action, *e g.* he is about to go = wuh jánewálá hai वह जानेवाला है।

वाला wálá can also be added to nouns and denotes "owner, seller or possessor," but not to adjectives.

For example—Butter-seller = makkhanwálá मक्खनवाला.

Owner of the house = ghar wálá घरवाला

The English Present Participle of the following verbs is translated by the Past Participle in Hindi, unless they denote habitual or frequentative action, *viz:*—

To sit down	... baiṭhna ...	बैठना
To stand up	... khará honá	खड़ा होना
To lie down (animate)	leṭná ...	लेटना
To lie down (animate and inanimate)	parná ...	पड़ना
To stay, to stop	... ṭhahrná ...	ठहरना

Add "kar" (or "ke") to the root of any verb to form the Conjunctive Participle, *e.g.*

Bolkar बोलकर ... Having spoken.
Khákar खाकर ... Having eaten.
Leke लेके ... Having taken.

VOCABULARY 5

To know	... ján-ná ...	जानना
To hear or to listen	sun-ná ...	सुनना
Clean	... sáf, shuddha ...	साफ़, शुद्ध
To clean	... sáf karná ...	साफ़ करना
To have or to get cleaned	sáf karáná ...	साफ़ कराना
Ready	... taiyyár, tatpar	तैयार, तत्पर
To prepare or to make ready	taiyyár karná	तैयार करना
Money	... rupaya ...	रुपया
Room	... ghar, kamrá ...	घर, कमरा
House	... ghar ...	घर
Fruit	... phal, mewá ...	फल, मेवा
To make	... banáná ...	बनाना

Speech, matter, affair, thing	bát (F) ...		बात
Knife	... chhurí (F)	...	छुरी
Fork	... káṇtá	...	काँटा
Dinner	... kháná, bhojan		खाना, भोजन
Breakfast	... házrí (F)	...	हाज़री
To sell	... bechná	...	बेचना
To wish or want	... cháhná	...	चाहना
To want, demand or ask for	mángná	...	माँगना
Dirty	... mailá	...	मैला
Who	... kaun	...	कौन
Why, what for	... kis liye, kyúṇki		किस लिये, क्योंकि

That (as a Conj.)

Idioms.

At what o'clock	... kitne baje	...	कितने बजे
At 8 o'clock	... áṭh baje	...	आठ बजे

Exercise V.—(A)

मक्खनवाला यहाँ कब आएगा ? वह दो बजे यहाँ नहीं आया। खाना कितने बजे तैयार होगा ? हम पुस्तक पढ़कर बाहर आएँगे। क्या बात है ? यदि वह बीमार हो, तो यह फल मत देना। यह कमरा कब साफ़ करोगे, मैला है। वह कहाँ बैठा है ? बाहर कौन खड़ा है ? तुम यहाँ किस लिये बैठे हो ? छुरी यहाँ क्यों पड़ी है ?

Exercise V—(B)

Who is sitting there ? He is a fruit-seller. What does he want ? He wants to sell the fruit. Why does he stand here everyday ? Where does he live ? I do not know. Why did not you come here at 3 o'clock ? This room is dirty. Why do you not clean it every morning ? Get it cleaned at once. Do you know that place ? Bring breakfast at 8 o'clock. Why is not the dinner ready ? Get it ready at once. Having heard this speech he became angry. Clean this knife and fork. Who is lying outside ? Why is the book lying here ? What is the matter ?

LESSON VI

Summary of the Verb.

Infinitive "to fall", girná गिरना

The tense	is formed by adding	to the	examples.
Imperative	"O"	root	giro=fall (you)
Conjunctive participle	kar	root	gir kar=having fallen.

Future	úngá, egá, egí, enge, oge, enge	root	main girúngá =I shall or will fall.
Subjunctive	ún, e, e, en, o, en	"	main girun= I may fall.
Present participle	tá	"	girtá= falling.
Present	Present tense of "honá"	Present Participle	main girtá hún=I am falling.
Imperfect	Past tense of "honá"	"	main girtá thá=I was falling.
Conditional	Present Participle	with "yadí" and "to"	yadi main girtá=If I had fallen.
Past Participle	"á or yá"	root	girá=fell or fallen.
Past	using the	Past Participle (alone)	main gira = I fell.
Perfect	Present tense of "honá"	"	main girá hun =I have fallen.
Pluperfect	Past tense of "honá"	Past participle (alone)	main girá thá= I had fallen

Noun of Agency—girne wálá=one who falls or about to fall.

Exercise VI

Miscellaneous.

Why did he come here the day before yesterday ? Do they drink tea ? The servant does not clean this room everyday. When does he come here ? Don't come in the morning, I shall be out. Why don't you work properly. We will dine out to-night. Where does this road lead to ? You were saying something two days ago. Your answer is not correct. What are you writing ? Why do you go out every day at 4 ? Do you think he will come back soon ? He is an intelligent man ? I don't like that book. Is there any disease here ? He stands here everyday, why does not he sit down ? Why do you want money ? Why do you not live here ? What does he sell ? Who is he ? Do you know ?

Lesson VII

Nouns.

The articles "a", "an" and "the" are not translated in Hindi except when particular emphasis is required. Then "a" and "an" are translated by "ek" and "the" by "wuh".

In Hindi, there are only two genders, Masculine and Feminine. There is no Neuter gender.

To determine the gender of lifeless objects the main rule is that nouns ending in अ, आ, आव, पा, पन, न, त्व are generally Masculine, those ending in आई, ता, वट, हट, ति, नि are mostly of the Feminine Gender.

Examples:—

Masculine—तनाव, चढ़ाव, चढ़ावा, बुढ़ापा, रँड़ापा, बचपन, लड़कपन, गमन, मान, पुरुषत्व, गुरुत्व, etc.

Feminine—अच्छाई, बुराई, सगाई, निठुरता, कठिनता, थकावट, बनावट, चिल्लाहट, चिकनाहट, गति, मति, रति, बुद्धि, etc.

Exceptions :—

Masculine—पानी, दही, हँसिया, नीबू, etc.

Feminine—चाल, ढाल, दावात, पुस्तक, etc.

Nouns ending in ई, नी, इन, आइन etc. are also of the Feminine Gender, as, दासी, बकरी, बिहनी, ऊँटनी, मालिन, लोहारिन, (धोबन), बबुआइन, पँड़ाइन, ठकुरानी, ठकुराइन, etc.

Nominative Plurals.

A noun by itself[1] (*i. e.* without any preposition) is said to be in the "Nominative case", *e. g.* a man=ádmi.

1. Nouns in the Nominative and Accusative are the same in form.

Masculine Nouns ending in "a" change "a" into "e" for the plural, *e.g.* a boy, larká लड़का; boys, larke लड़के : those not ending in "á" remain unchanged, *e.g.* a man or men, manushya मनुष्य.

Feminine nouns ending in "i" add "áṇ" (or "yáṇ"). If the "i" is long, it is replaced by a short one. Those not ending in " i " add " eṇ " *e. g.*

A girl	larkí	लड़की	Girls larkiyan लड़कियाँ
A book	pustak	पुस्तक	Books pustaken पुस्तकें

VOCABULARY 7.

Open	...	khula	...	खुला
To open	...	kohlná	...	खोलना
Shut	...	band	...	बंद
To shut, close	...	band karná		बंद करना
Hope	...	áshá (F)		आशा
To hope	...	áshá k.[1]	...	आशा करना
To play	...	khelná	...	खेलना
Both	...	donoṇ	...	दोनों
All	...	sab	...	सब
All three	...	tinoṇ[2]	...	तीनों
Door	...	dwár	...	द्वार

1. "k." is an abbreviation for "karna."

2. Add "on" to any number to mean "all so many", *e. g.* All the ten men, dasoṇ manushya दसों मनुष्य

Window	...	khirkí ...	खिड़की
Table	...	mez (F)	मेज़
As because	...	kyṇoki ...	क्योंकि
Chair	...	kursí, chaukí(F)	कुरसी, चौकी
Bad	...	burá ...	बुरा
Good, well or All right	...	achchhá ...	अच्छा
Very	...	bahut ...	बहुत
Many	...	bahut se ...	बहुत से
First	...	pahlá ...	पहला
Second	...	dusrá ...	दूसरा
Therefore	...	is káraṇ ...	इस कारण
Dog	...	kutta ...	कुत्ता
Horse	...	ghoṛá ...	घोड़ा
Mare	...	ghoṛí ...	घोड़ी
Child	...	bachchá ...	बच्चा
Before	...	pahle ...	पहले
Always	...	sadá ...	सदा
Lateness delay.	...	der (F) vilamb	देर विलंब
To come late.	...	der karke áná.	देर करके आना

Idioms.

I think so	vichár (khayál) to[1] hai	विचार (ख़याल) तो है
I hope so	áshá to[1] hai	आशा तो है

1. "To" is a particle of emphasis : there is no exact equivalent to it in English. It adds point to a speech.

Exercise VII—(A)

सब नौकर आज कहाँ गए ? तुम यह (ये) कमरे कितने बजे साफ़ करते हो ? ये घोड़े ले जाओ और कुत्ते यहाँ लाओ। क्योंकि लड़के बीमार हैं, इस लिये आज बाहर नहीं जायँगे। कल आओगे, आशा तो नहीं। तुम सदा देर करके आते हो। मैं आज बीमार हूँ, इस कारण देर करके नहीं सोऊँगा।

Exercise VII—(B)

I hope the boys will read books. The servants will not sleep here to-night. Are the girls playing? The forks are not clean. Take away the tables and bring the chairs here. Open the doors and shut the windows Send the books back, they are very bad. As he has not come, the children will go away. I hope he will bring the books to-night. I don't think he will do anything. Do all the men understand Hindi? I think so. Both the doors and windows are shut.[1] Why are you late to-day?

1. If the subjects are more than one and of the same gender, the verb goes in the plural; but if they are of different genders, the verb agrees with the last one. If the words donon दोनों or sab सब etc., are inserted the, verb is put in the masculine plural.

Lesson VIII.

Nouns—(concluded.)

The following words are termed "Postpositions" as they are placed after the nouns they govern in Hindi:—

Of	...	ká	... का	... On	...	par	... पर
To	...	ko	... को	... In	...	meṇ	... में
From which or by.		se	... से	... Up to		tak	... तक

Oblique Plural.

No change is made in a noun in the singular when a post-position is added to it, except in masculine nouns ending in "a," when "a" is changed into "e".

"Oblique" plural is formed by adding "oṇ" or "yoṇ" to the singular. In the case of masculine nouns ending in "a", "a" is dropped before "oṇ" or "yoṇ" is added nouns ending in ī change ī into i before 'oṇ' or 'yoṇ' is added to them, *e.g.*

Oblique Cases.

Singular.

Nom: A girl	... laṛkī	...	लड़की
Of a girl	... laṛkī ká	...	लड़की का

To a girl	... larkí ko ...	लड़की को
From a girl	... larkí se ...	लड़की से
On a girl	... larkí par ...	लड़की पर
In a girl	... larkí men ...	लड़की में
Up to a girl	... larkí tak ...	लड़की तक
O girl[1]	... Ai or O larkí	ऐ, ओ लड़की

Plural.

Nom: Girls	... larkián ...	लड़कियाँ
Of the girls	... larkion ká ...	लड़कियों का
To the girls	... larkion ko ...	लड़कियों को
From the girls	... larkion se ...	लड़कियों से
On the girls	... larkion par ...	लड़कियों पर
In the girls	... larkion men ...	लड़कियों में
Up to the girls	... larkion tak ...	लड़कियों तक
O girls[1]	... Ai or O larkio	ऐ, ओ लड़कियो

Singular.

Nom: A boy	... larká ...	लड़का
Of a boy	... larke ká ...	लड़के का
To a boy	... larke ko ...	लड़के को
From a boy	... larke se ...	लड़के से
On a boy	... larke par ...	लड़के पर
In a boy	... larke men ...	लड़के में

1. The vocative case is one of the "oblique" cases and is formed by putting "Ai" or "O" before the noun but suffixing "O" instead of "On" in the plural. ओ is also used for calling, as, ओ बालक bho balak = O boy!

Up to a boy	...	laṛke tak ...	लड़के तक
O boy[1]	...	Ai or O laṛke	ऐ, ओ लड़के

Plural.

Nom: Boys	...	laṛke ...	लड़के
Of the boys	...	laṛkoṇ ká ...	लड़कों का
To the boys	...	laṛkoṇ ko ...	लड़कों को
From the boys...		laṛkoṇ se ...	लड़कों से
On the boys	...	laṛkoṇ par ...	लड़कों पर
In the boys	...	laṛkoṇ meṇ...	लड़कों में
Up to the boys	...	laṛkoṇ tak ...	लड़कों तक
O boys[1]	...	Ai or O laṛko	ऐ, ओ लड़को

VOCABULARY 8.

To run	...	daurná ...	दौड़ना, भागना
Service	...	naukarí,sevá(F)	नौकरी, सेवा
To serve	...	naukrí or sevá k.	नौकरी or सेवा करना
People	...	log ...	लोग
Spoon	...	chamchá ...	चम्चा
Box	...	sandúḳ ...	संदूक़

1. The vocative case is one of the; "oblique" cases and is formed by putting "Ai" or "O" before the noun but suffixing "O" instead of "On" in the plural भो is also used for calling, as, भो बालक bho balack=O boy !

River	daryá,[1] nadí[2] (F) ...	दरिया, नदी
Plain	... maidán ...	मैदान
Shop	... dukán (F) ...	दुकान
Tent	...derá or tambù ...	डेरा or तंबू
City, town	... nagar ...	नगर
Market	mandí (F), bázár ...	मंडी, बाज़ार
Garden	... bágh ...	बाग़
Name	... nám ...	नाम
Office	... daftar ...	दफ़्तर
Also	... bhí ...	भी

Exercise VIII—(A)

वह लोग कहाँ से आए हैं ? नदी यहाँ से कितनी दूर है ? तुम प्रति दिन मैदान में खेलते हो वा नहीं ? कल सब मनुष्य नगर को गए। डेरों में कौन लोग रहते हैं ? आजकल दफ़्तर में बहुत से नौकर (सेवक) हैं। तुम प्रति दिन नौकरी पर कितने बजे जाते हो ? यह सड़क कहाँ जायगी ? वह लोग कब लौटेंगे ? तुम आज सवेरे (प्रातःकाल) जाओगे वा कल ?

Exercise VIII—(B)

Take (away) these books to the shop. We ran as far as (up to) the river. Do you play

1. "Daryá" as an exception, does not change or drop its final "á" before postpositions. Other similar exceptions are:—

Uncle ... chachá ... चाचा ... Rájá ... rájá ... राजा
Grand father (father's bábá, dádá Grand father náná नाना,
father). बाबा दादा (mother's father), etc.

2. "Nadi" is properly a stream.

every day in the plain? What is in the boxes? Servants are not in the houses. Does this road lead to the market? Two days ago ten men went away from the city. Do you sleep in tents? Yes, but some also sleep in houses. Put the spoons on the tables. One man was in the shop this morning. He is not serving in the office. Don't you know the name? When did he go to the city? We were sitting on chairs.

Lesson IX

Summary of the nouns.

	To form Nominative plural.
Masculine nouns ending in "a"	Change "a" into "e"
Masculine nouns not ending in "a."	Do not change
Feminine nouns ending in "i"	Add an or yan. i is changed intoi .
Feminine nouns not ending in "i"	Add "en"

	To form Oblique Singular
Masculine nouns ending in " a "	Change "a" into "e".
Masculine nouns not ending in " a "	Do not change
Feminine nouns ending in "i"	Do not change
Feminine nouns not ending in " i "	Do not change

	To form Oblique plural.
Masculine nouns ending in " a "	Change "a" into "oṇ",
Masculine nouns not ending in " a "	Add "oṇ"
Feminine nouns ending in "i"	Add "oṇ" or "yoṇ" í is changed into i
Feminine nouns not ending in "i"	Add " oṇ "

VOCABULARY 9.

A little	...	thoṛá	...	थोड़ा
How much	...	kitná	...	कितना
So much	...	itná	...	इतना

Village	...	gáoṇ, grám	... गाँव, ग्राम
Villager	...	gáoṇwálá	... गाँववाला
Forest	...	van, jungle	... बन, जंगल
Cantonment	...	chháoní	... छावनी, छाउनी
Loudly	...	úṇche úṇche	... ऊँचे ऊँचे
How far	...	kitní dúr	... कितनी दूर
A little distance		thoṛí dúr	... थोड़ी दूर
Small	...	chhoṭá	... छोटा
Hospital	...	haspatál	... अस्पताल
At the least	...	kam se kam	... कम से कम
Much or more	...	adhik	... अधिक
At the most	...	adhik se adhik	अधिक से अधिक
To ride	...	(par[1]) sawárí k.	सवारी करना
To talk (to)	...	(se[1]) báteṇ k.	... बातें करना
How big	...	kitná baṛá	... कितना बड़ा
So big	...	itná baṛá	... इतना बड़ा
Too	...	bahut hí	... बहुत ही
So far	...	itní dúr	... इतनी दूर
Less	...	kam	... कम
Big, large	...	baṛá	... बड़ा
School	...	paṭhsháláskúl	पाठशाला, स्कूल

1. These postpositions are used after the object if expressed, and not without it, *e. g.* To ride a horse, ghore par sawàrí karnà. But, I will not ride, main sawàrí nahín karúngá. Similarly, I was talking, main bàten kartà thà. But, I was taking to Jànkí, main Jànki se bàten kartà thà.

Exercise IX.

Miscellaneous.

There are not many houses in the village. People from the forest are coming to towns. How far is it from here to the village? It is not so far. This way does not lead to the cantonment. The girls were talking loudly. What do the villagers want? If you had not come, the servants would have gone away. How big is that house? It is not so big. There are at least five, at the most ten houses here. I don't want so much water. This room is not too big. Send all the man to the village. How far is the bazar from here? What is the news to-day? Is there no fruit in the shops? I want some tea.

Lesson X

Pronouns

1st person

Singular.

Nom. I	... main	... मैं
Poss. My, mine or of	merá[1], mere or	मेरा, मेरे,

1. Note—That only the 3rd person possessive requires "ka का". The 1st and 2nd person singular and plural end in the termination "ra"

	me.	merí	मेरी
Dat.	Me or to me	... mujhe or mujhko.	मुझे,मुझको
Loc.	From me	... mujh se ...	मुझ से
		Plural.	
Nom.	We	... ham ...	हम
Poss.	Our, ours or of us.	hamárá[1], hamá-re or hamárí.	हमारा,हमारे, हमारी
Dat.	Us or to us	... hamen or hamko.	हमें,हमको
Loc.	From us	... ham se ...	हम से
		2nd person	
		Singular.	
Nom.	Thou	... tú ...	तू
Poss.	Thy, thine or of thee.	tera[1], tere or terí. ...	तेरा, तेरे, तेरी
Dat.	Thee or to thee	tujhe or tujhko.	तुझे, तुझको
Loc.	From thee	... tujhse ...	तुझ से
		Plural.	
Nom.	You	... tum ...	तुम
Poss.	Your, yours or of you.	tumhárá[1], tumháre or tumhárí	तुम्हारा, तुम्हारे, तुम्हारी

1. Note—That only the 3rd person possesive requires "ka का". The 1st and 2nd person singular and plural end in the termination "ra"

Dat.	You or to you ...	tumheṇ or tumko.	तुम्हें, तुमको
Loc.	From you	... tum se ...	तुमसे
		3rd person Singular.	
Nom.	He, she, it	... wuh ...	वह
Poss.	His, her, its	... uská, uske or uski	उसका, उसके,उसकी
Dat.	Him, to him, etc.	use or usko	उसे,उसको,
Loc.	From him	... us se ...	उससे
		Plural.	
Nom.	They	... we or wuh ...	वे or वह
Poss.	Their, of them	unká, unke, unkí.	उनका, उनके, उनकी
Dat.	Them, to them	unheṇ or unko.	... उन्हें, उनको
Loc.	From them	... unse ...	उनसे

The order of words in possessive clause is exactly like the "'s" construction in English, *i.e.* the possessor comes first and the object possessed after, intervened by the possessive sign "ká का", *e. g.*, the horse of Rámá, Rámá's horse, Ráma ká ghoṛá.

Possessives agree in gender, number and case with the object possessed (regardless of the possessor), and therefore the last "a" of the

possessives changes into "e" before all masculine nouns in the plural or oblique singular, and into "i" before all feminine nouns, singular or plural, nominative or oblique.

Examples.

The horse of Ráma	Ráma ká ghoṛá	राम का घोड़ा
On the horse of Ráma.	Ráma ke ghoṛe par.	राम के घोड़े पर
The horses of Ráma.	Ráma ke ghoṛe	राम के घोड़े
The seventh girl	sátwíṇ laṛkí	सातवीं लड़की
To the seventh boy	satweṇ laṛke ko	सातवें लड़के को
On the horses of Ráma.	Ráma ke ghoṛoṇ par.	राम के घोड़ों पर
The mare of Ráma.	Ráma kí ghoṛí	राम की घोड़ी
On the mare of Ráma.	Ráma kí ghoṛí par.	राम की घोड़ी पर
The mares of Ráma.	Ráma kí ghoṛyíaṇ	रामकी घोड़ियाँ
On the mares of Rama.	Ráma kí ghoṛíyoṇ par.	रामकी घोड़ियों पर
My horse ...	merá ghoṛá ...	मेरा घोड़ा
On my horse ...	mere ghoṛe par	मेरे घोड़े पर
My mare ...	merí ghoṛí ...	मेरी घोड़ी
On my mare ...	merí ghoṛí par...	मेरी घोड़ी पर

My horses	...	mere ghoṛe	...	मेरे घोड़े
On my horses	...	mere ghoṛoṇ par		मेरे घोड़ों पर
My mares	...	merí ghoṛíyaṇ	...	मेरी घोड़ियां
On my mares	...	merí ghoṛioṇ par.		मेरी घोड़ियों पर

VOCABULARY.

Water-carrier	...	kahár	...	कहार
Sweeper	...	mihtár or bhaṇgí		मेहतर, भंगी
Cook	...	rasoíyá	...	रसोइया
To call	...	buláná	...	बुलाना
Friend	...	mitra	...	मित्र
Son	...	beṭá	...	बेटा
Groom	...	sáís	...	साईस
Bearer	...	berá	...	बैरा
Brother	...	bhái	...	भाई
To feed	...	khiláná	...	खिलाना
Sister	...	bahan	...	बहन
Daughter	...	beṭí	...	बेटी

Exercise X.—(A).

आज हमारा कहार बीमार है। इस लिये पानी नहीं लाया। हमारे सेवक को यह पुस्तक दो। उसका बैरा कहां है? उस को यहां बुलाओ। यह मेरे साईस के बेटे हैं। तुम्हारी पुस्तक में क्या है? उसकी पुस्तकें हमारी मेज़ पर हैं। उसके नौकर के घर से हमारी चाय लाओ। तुम हमारे मेहतर का घर जानते हो? तुम्हारे भाई का नाम क्या है?

Exercise X.—(B).

Where is my water-carrier to-day ? Call him here. Does he live in your brother's house? I will give you his horse. Is not the cook in my house? My servant does not like the work. Is that the book of my friend? Where is my brother's servants ? His bearer is ill. Will you ride the horse of Mr. Harí to-day? I am going to his rooms. Bring everything from Lálá Jugal Kishore's shop. My windows are all shut. Your information is not correct. Where have my men gone (to)? Bring all the servants to his house.

LESSON XI.

Pronouns.—(concluded).

Demonstratives.

Nom.	This ...	yih ...	यह
Poss.	Of this ...	is ká, is ke or is kí.	इसका, इसके, इसकी
Dat.	This or to this	is se or is ko	इसे, इसको,
Loc.	From this ...	is se ...	इस से
Nom.	That ...	wuh ...	वह
Nom.	These ...	yih, ye ...	यह, ये

Poss.	Of these	in ka, in ke or in kí.	इनका, इनके, इनकी
Dat.	These or to these.	inhen or inko	इन्हें, इनको
Loc.	From these ...	in se ...	इनसे
Nom.	Those ...	wuh or we ...	वह or वे

Singular.

Poss.	Of that ...	us ká, us ke or us kí.	उसका, उसके उसकी
Dat.	To that ...	use or us ko	उसे, उसको
Loc.	From that ...	us se ...	उस से

Plural.

Poss.	Their, of them or of those.	un ká, un ke or un kí.	उनका, उनके, उनकी
Dat.	Those or to those.	unhen or unko	उन्हें, उनको,
Loc.	From them or from those.	un se ...	उन से

Interrogatives.

Singular.

Nom.	Who or which what.	kaun kyá ...	कौन, क्या
Poss.	Whose, of whom, or of what.	kis ká, etc.	किसका

Dat.	Whom, to whom, or to what.	kis ko or kise.	किसको, किसे
Loc.	From whom...	kis se ...	किस से

Interrogatives.

Plural.

Nom.	Who or which	kaun ...	कौन
Poss.	Whose, of whom, of which, or of what.	kin ká, etc.	किन का
Dat.	Whom, to whom, to which, or to what.	kin ko or kinhen.	किनको, किन्हें
Loc.	From whom...	kin se ...	किन से

Relatives.

Nom.	Who, which...	jo ...	जो
Poss.	Whose, of whom, or of which.	jiská	जिस का
Dat.	Whom, or to whom.	jise or jis ko	जिसे, जिसको
Loc.	From whom...	jis se ...	जिस से

Nom.	Who, which...	jo ...	जो
Poss.	Whose, of whom, or of which.	jin ká ...	जिनका
Dat.	Whom, to whom or to which.	jinhen or jinse se.	जिन्हें, जिनसे
Loc.	From whom ...	jin se	

Note.—The student should decline each of the above pronouns with the remaining post-positions as given in Lesson 8.

Vocabulary II.

Any or anyone ...	koí ...	कोई
To anyone ...	kisí ko ...	किसी को
About ...	koi, laghhag	कोई, लगभग
To die ...	mar jáná ...	मर जाना
To kill ...	már dálná ...	मार डालना
To see ...	dekhna ...	देखना
Time ...	samaya ...	समय
At what time ...	kis samaya ...	किस समय
At this time ...	ab, is samaya	अब इस समय
What sort of ...	kaisa[1] ...	कैसा
This sort of ...	aisa[1] ...	ऐसा
That sort of ...	waisa ...	वैसा
As, or what sort of (Rel.) ...	jaisa[1] ...	जैसा
When (Rel.) ...	jab ...	जब

Where (Rel.)	...	jahan	...	जहाँ
Which one	...	kaunsa[1]	...	कानसा
Ever	...	kabhí	...	कभी
Never	...	kabhí nahín		कभी नहीं
Sometimes	...	kabhí kabhí		कभी कभी
Noise	...	shore	...	शोर

Exercise XI—(A).

ऐसा काम मत करो। जब मैं तुम्हारे कमरे में गया, तो तुम सोते थे। वह मनुष्य कौन है, जो कल यहाँ आया था? वह स्थान जिसका नाम अंबाला है, बहुत अच्छा है। यह दूध किस से लाए हो? तुम्हारा घर कौन सा है? किसी को यह पुस्तक मत दो। मैं वहाँ कोई दो घंटे में पहुँचूँगा। उसको ऐसे मत मारो। वह मर जाएगा। तुम किस समय सोते हो? मैं उस घर में रहता हूँ, जहाँ तुम गए थे।

Exercise XI—(B).

How far is the bazar from this place? It is about 5 miles from here to that town. Have you ever been to those houses? Which is my book? How is he to-day? How shall I reach there? What sort of man is he? Don't talk to the servants in this manner. Why do you beat him? You will kill him in this man-

1 (*a*) "-Sa" like, when used with nouns or pronouns.
(*b*) "-Sa" changes into "se" or "si" in agreement with the noun qualified.
(*c*) Change the final "a" into "e" when using them as an adverb.

ner. The man who comes here every night is my chowkídár. Is this the man who came here two days ago? I don't like the book which you brought yesterday. This is the place where I lived. How many hours (in) a day do you sleep? When does he write letters? Don't make a noise when I am reading. What is the time now? I never go to that place.

Lesson XII.

Summary of Pronouns.

The nominative form:—

Máiṇ	... मैं	...	I
Tú	... तू	...	Thou
Wuh, we	वह, (s. & p.)		he, they, or
	वे (p.)		those.
Yih	... यह (s. & p.)		this or these.
	ये (p.)		
Kaun, Kyá.	कौन क्या ...	who / what	(interr.)
Jo	... जो	... who or what.	(relatives.)
Koí	... कोई	...	any or any one

Changes before postpositions into:—

For the Singular.		*For the Plural.*		
Mujh ...	मुझ	...	...	...
Tujh ...	तुझ	...	...	...
Us ...	उस	Un	...	उन
Is ...	इस	In	...	इन
For the Singular.		*For the Plural.*		
Kis ...	किस	... Kin	...	किन
Jis ...	जिस	... Jin	...	जिन
Kisí ...	किसी	... ...	...	...

VOCABULARY 12.

To get up... ...	uṭhná	...	उठना
To lift up, raise...	uṭháná	...	उठाना
To wake up ...	jágná	...	जागना
To wake up (tr.)	jagáná	...	जगाना
Mail or Post (F.)	dák	...	डाक
Post-Office ...	dák-ghar	...	डाक-घर
Post-man ...	dák-wala	...	डाकवाला
Mail train ...	dák garí	...	डाकगाड़ी
Carriage ...	gárí	...	गाड़ी
Early in the morning. ...	bahut sabere.		बहुत सबेरे
Owner, master ...	Swamí, málik.		स्वामी, मालिक
Country ...	desh, gáoṇ	...	देश, गाँव

Order	...	ágyá	...	आज्ञा
Father	...	pitá	...	पिता
Mother	...	mátá, mán	...	माता, माँ
King	...	Rájá	...	राजा
Headman	...	nambardár	...	नंबरदार
Language	...	bháshá	...	भाषा
Tongue	...	jíbh	...	जीभ
Teacher	...	gurú, Sikshak	...	गुरु, शिक्षक
Washerman	...	dhobí	...	धोबी
Shoe-maker	...	mochí	...	मोची
Cloth, clothes	...	vastra, kaprá	...	वस्त्र, कपड़ा

Exercise XII.

Miscellaneous.

How much money do you want ? Is that the house in which you went the day-before-yesterday ? Which is the shoe-maker's shop ? At what time do you get up now-a-days ? I get up every day early in the morning. At what time does the mail train arrive ? Wake me up at 5 to-morrow morning. There was no one in the room when I woke up. Bring all my letters from the Post Office, Who is the owner of this shop ? She was the mother of those children. We were in the house of these men three days ago. What is the name of the King

of this country ? Are you the headman of this village ? Their clothes are not in our boxes. This was not the order of the teacher. Do you know the lauguage of this country ? Is that the post-man's house ? Where is the tailor's shop ? Which is my dhobi's tent ? What is the name of of the shoe-maker ?

Lesson XIII.

Adjectives.

Adjective in Hindi precedes the noun qualified and agrees with it in Number, Gender and Case.

Adjectives not ending in "a" never change, those ending in "a" change "*a*" into "*i*" before all feminine nouns and into "*e*" before all masculine nouns except those in the nominative singular, when they, remain unchanged, *e. g.*

A good boy	achchhá bálck	अच्छा बालक
To a good boy	achchhe bálak ko	अच्छे बालक को
Good boys	achchhe bálak	अच्छे बालक
To the good boys.	achchhe bálakon ko.	अच्छे बालकों को

A good girl	achchhí larkí	अच्छी लड़की
To a good girl	achchh larkí ko	अच्छी लड़कीको
Good girls	achchhí larkián.	अच्छी लड़कियाँ
To the good girls.	achchhí larkiyon ko.	अच्छी लड़कियों को

Vocabulary 13.

White ...	safed ...	सफ़ेद
Black ...	kálá ...	काला
Blue ...	nílá ...	नीला
Green ...	hará ...	हरा
Colour ...	rang ...	रंग
Fast, ripe ...	pakká ...	पक्का
Light, unripe ...	kachchá ...	कच्चा
To show ...	dikháná ...	दिखाना
To wash ...	dhoná ...	धोना
To take out ...	nikálná ...	निकालना
Shirt ...	ḳamíz, ḳurtá ...	क़मीज़, कुरता
Socks ...	juráb, moze ...	जुर्राब, मोज़े
Handkerchief	rumál ...	रूमाल
Sheet ...	chádar ...	चादर
Silk (Adj.) ...	reshmí ...	रेशमी
Woollen ...	ooní ...	ऊनी
Expensive ...	mahangá ...	महँगा
Cheap ...	sastá ...	सस्ता
Dark ...	andherá ...	अँधेरा

Other	...	dusrá, Aur	...	दूसरा, और
Bed	...	palang	...	पलँग
Turban	...	pagrí	...	पगड़ी
Towel	...	touliyá	...	तौलिया
Fresh	...	tázá	...	ताज़ा
Foot	...	páoṇ	...	पाँव
On foot	...	paidal	...	पैदल

Exercise XIII—(A).

धोबी सारे कपड़े क्यों नहीं लाया ? तुम हमारे कपड़े साफ़ क्यों नहीं धोते ? देखो, यह रेशमी रूमाल कैसा मैला है। दरज़ी से हमारा हरा कुरता लाओ। पलँग की चादरें धोबी को दो। तुम्हारी पगड़ी मैली है। इस कपड़े का रंग पक्का नहीं, कच्चा है। रात अँधेरी है, इस कारण हम पैदल नहीं चलेंगे। मंडी से कुछ अच्छे फल लाओ। हमारा बड़ा काला कोट निकालो। यह क्या है, दिखाओ तो।

Exercise XIII—(B).

Has not the Dhobí brought my white shirt? This man does not wash silk clothes well. Where are my black socks? Give him a woollen shirt. My blue handkerchief is not in these clothes. Where is the other sheet of my bed? Don't give these white towels to the washer-man. Show me that blue cloth. It is very expensive, I want a cheap one. Is there any good tailor here? Bring some ripe fruits from the market.

I don't like black colour. Where is your green coat? The night was dark. Who lives in the white tent?

Lesson XIV.

Adjectives—(*Concluded*).

Adjectives do not change in the comparative or superlative degrees. There is no termination in Hindi equal to the English "er", etc. Thus achchhá **अच्छा**, good or better, burá **बुरा**, bad or worse, and so on. The postpositions sé[1] **से** (from or than) stands as a sign of the Comparative degree and is placed immediately after the object with which comparison is made.

The position of words in a comparative sentence is as follows:—

First the object compared, *secondly* the object with which comparison is made, *thirdly*; "sé **से**" followed by the adjective, and *lastly* the verb, *e. g.* A horse is better than a dog, ghoṛá kutte sé achchhá hai **घोड़ा कुत्ते से अच्छा है**.

For special emphasis the words ziyádá, adhik or aur (**ज़ियादा**, **अधिक** or **और**), much or

1. "Sé **से**" is used only to translate "than". If there is no "than" in English, there is no "se" in Hindi, *e. g.*

My elder brother came = merá barà bhai áyà **मेरा बड़ा भाई आया**

more, "bahut बहुत" "very," or "bahut hí बहुतही" "very much, extremely", may be used before the adjective.

To form the superlative degree prefix "sab sé सब से=than all" to the adjective, *e.g.* Best, sab sé achchhá सब से अच्छा (*i.e.* better than all).

He is the best boy=wuh sab sé achchhá bálak hai वह सब से अच्छा बालक है, but if the object of comparison is mentioned, "sab सब" is placed before the object and "se से" after, *e.g.*

The horse is the best of all animals, ghorá sab jánwaroṇ sé achchhá hai घोड़ा सब जानवरों से अच्छा है.

VOCABULARY 14.

Hot, warm	... garam	...	गरम
Cold, cool	... ṭhaṇda	...	ठंडा
Old (animates)	buḍḍhá		बुड्ढा
Elder	... baṛá	...	बड़ा
Young	... yuvak	...	युवक
Younger	... chhoṭá	...	छोटा
Old (inuse)	... puráná	...	पुराना
New	... nayá	...	नया
Difficult	... kaṭhin	...	कठिन
Difficulty	... kaṭhináí, kaṭhintá.		काठिनाई, काठिनता
Easy	... ásán, sahaj	...	आसान, सहज

Long	lambá	लंबा
English (people)	angrez	अँगरेज़
English (language)		
English (adj.)	angrezí	अँगरेज़ी
Way, path	rastá, márga	रास्ता, मार्ग
India	hindústhán, bhárat.	हिंदुस्थान, भारत
Rope	rassí	रस्सी
Pen	Qalam, lekhaní	क़लम, लेखनी
Pony	tattú	टट्टू
Swift	tez	तेज़
Slow	sust, matthá	सुस्त, मट्ठा
To stop	rokná	रोकना
Clever	chatur	चतुर
Weak	durbal	दुर्बल
Broad	chaurá	चौड़ा

Exercise XIV—(A).

इस देश में सब से ठंडा स्थान कौन-सा है ? यह बुड्ढा किसका सेवक है ? वह तो युवक नहीं। सब से कठिन भाषा कौन-सी है ? वह धोबी यहाँ सब से अच्छे कपड़े धोता है। यह सड़क सब से लंबी है। एक तेज़ घोड़ा लाओ, यह मट्ठा है। यह टट्टू बहुत दुर्बल है। अँगरेज़ अँगरेज़ी भाषा को हिंदी से अधिक पसंद करते हैं। मेरा बड़ा भाई तुम्हारे बेटे से चतुर है।

Exercise XIV—(B).

Is this place hotter than Ambala? Yes! It is the hottest station in India. Quetta is the coldest place in this country. Who is the oldest servant here? This is the youngest son of my friend. This man is elder than that boy, but younger than his brother. Is he the youngest son of your brother? Which is the cheapest shop here? It is dearer than all the others. Is English more difficult than Hindi? Hindi is the easiest language. Is this the longest way? Is that the broadest road? My pony is better than all the others. Which is the best pen? This dog is swifter than that horse. This book is worse than that book. I want a smaller rope.

Lesson—XV.

Transitive Verbs.

The postposition "ko को" is the sign of the object and can not be omitted when the object is animate, *e. g.* Bring a boy, ék bálak ko láo एक बालक को लाओ A transitive verb requires an object, expressed or understood.

A transitive verb if used in any tense formed from the Past Participle, *i.e.*, the past (I saw) perfect (I have seen), and pluperfect (I had-seen) tenses, always takes "ne ने" after the subject and breaks the concord between the subject and the verb, *e.g.*

A boy wrote a letter, ék bálak ne ..... एक बालक ने ..... The verb then agrees with the object in gender, number and case, *e g.* A boy wrote a letter, ék bálak ne chiṭṭhí likhí **एक बालक ने चिट्ठी लिखी.**

But if the object (in addition to "ne ने" after the subject) is followed by "को ko" this "ko" in its turn bars the agreement of the verb with the object and the verb, thus independent of the subject or the object, is placed in the 3rd person masculine singular, *e. g.*

A boy wrote that letter, ék bálak ne us chiṭṭhi ko likhá **एक बालक ने उस चिट्ठी को लिखा.**

"Ne ने" is considered a postposition, thus the noun followed by "ne" is sometimes placed in the oblique form (*vide.*, Lesson IX), *e.g.*

Boys wrote letters,—larkoṇ ne chiṭṭhiáṇ likhíṇ **लड़कों ने चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं.**

The 1st and the 2nd personal pronouns, singular and plural, and feminine nouns in the

singular number, do not change before "ne ने" *e. g.*

main ne मैं ने ham ne हम ने Bálá ne बाला ने
tú ne तू ने túm ne, तुम ने Krishná* कृष्णा
áp ne. आप ने ne. ने
larkí ne लड़की ने ghorí ne घोड़ी ने etc.

But the 3rd person, "wuh वह" changes into "us उस" for the singular and into "unhoṇ" for the plural, *e.g.*

They wrote a letter = unhoṇ ne chiṭṭhí likhí उन्हों ने चिट्ठी लिखी.

Note that following conjugation of the Transitive Verb "parhna पढ़ना to read," in Past tenses, showing the agreement of the verb as explained above.

Infinitive ... parhná ... पढ़ना ... to read
Root ... parh ... पढ़ ...
Past Participle parhá ... पढ़ा ... read

The verb remains in the 3rd person Masculine Singular, if no object is expressed, *e.g.*

I.—Past Tense.—I read.

main ne parhá ... मैं ने पढ़ा
tú ne parhá ... तू ने पढ़ा
us ne parhá ... उस ने पढ़ा
ham ne parhá ... हम ने पढ़ा

* roper names don't change, *i. e.* they are not inflected.

tum ne paṛhá ... तुम ने पढ़ा
unhoṇ ne paṛhá ... उन्हों ने पढ़ा

II.—*Perfect Tense.*—I have read.

maiṇ ne paṛhá hai ... मैंने पढ़ा है
tú ne paṛhá hai ... तू ने पढ़ा है
us ne paṛhá hai ... उस ने पढ़ा है
ham ne paṛhá hai ... हम ने पढ़ा है
tum ne paṛhá hai ... तुम ने पढ़ा है
unhoṇ ne paṛhá hai ... उन्हों ने पढ़ा है

III.—*Pluperfect Tense.*—I had read.

maiṇ ne paṛhá thá ... मैंने पढ़ा था
tú ne paṛhá thá ... तूने पढ़ा था
us ne paṛhá thá ... उस ने पढ़ा था
ham ne paṛhá thá ... हमने पढ़ा था
tum ne paṛhá thá ... तुम ने पढ़ा था
unhoṇ ne paṛhá thá उन्हों ने पढ़ा था

Examples of the object being Masculine Singular:—

Past Tense	1.	I read a paper,	मैं ने पत्र पढ़ा
Perfect Tense	2.	You have read a paper.	तुम ने पत्र पढ़ा है
Pluperfect Tense.	3.	He had read a paper.	उस ने पत्र पढ़ा था

Examples of the object being plural:—

Past Tense	1.	I read papers.	मैं ने पत्र पढ़े

Perfect Tense	2. You have read papers.	तुमने पत्र पढ़े हैं
Pluperfect Tense.	3. He had read papers.	उसने पत्र पढ़े थे

Examples of the object being Feminine Singular:—

Past Tense	1. I read a book.	मैंने (एक) पुस्तक पढ़ी
Perfect Tense	2. You have read a book.	तुमने (एक) पुस्तक पढ़ी है
Pluperfect Tense	3. They had read a book.	उन्होंने (एक) पुस्तक पढ़ी थी

Examples of the object being Feminine Plural:—

Past Tense	1. We read books.	हमने पुस्तकें पढ़ीं
Perfect Tense	2. We have read books.	हमने पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं
Pluperfect Tense	3. They had read books.	उन्होंने पुस्तकें पढ़ी थीं

Examples of the object being followed by "ko को" regardless of the gender:—

Past Tense	1. We read those books.	हमने उन पुस्तकों को पढ़ा।
Perfect Tense	2. You have read those books.	तुम ने उन पुस्तकों को पढ़ा है

Pluperfect Tense.	3. They had read those books.	उन्हों ने उन पुस्तकों को पढ़ा था

Vocabulary 15.

To steal	... churáná ...	चुराना
To ask	... (se) púchná ...	पूछना
To ask for	... (se) mángná ...	मांगना
To send for (persons).	bulána bulwáná	बुलाना, बुलवाना
To send for (things).	mangáná or mangwáná.	मंगाना, मंगवाना
To buy	... mol-lená ...	मोल लेना
To catch	... pakarná ...	पकड़ना
Pay	... vètan ...	वेतन
To pay	... dená ...	देना
Leave	... chhuṭṭí ...	छुट्टी
To explain	... samjhánà ...	समझाना
Bargain	... saudá ...	सौदा
Barber	... náí ...	नाई
To give leave or to dismiss.	chhuṭṭí dená ...	छुट्टी देना
To leave or to let go.	chhoṛ dená ...	छोड़ देना
A watch	... gharí ...	घड़ी
Thief	... chor ...	चोर
Again	... phir ...	फिर

As yet	... ab tak	...	अब तक
Gram	... chaná, dáná	...	चना, दाना
Only	... keval	...	केवल
Leisure	... fursat, avakásh		फुरतस, अवकाश
Sweet	... míṭhá	...	मीठा
Poor	... gharíb	...	गरीब
Rich	... amír	...	अमीर
Wisdom	... budhi	...	बुद्धि
Wise	... buddhimán	...	बुद्धिमान
Fool	... murḳha	...	मूर्ख

Exercise XV—(A).

तुम ने नाई को इस समय क्यों बुलाया ? अब हमें अवकाश नहीं। हम ने कल उस अमीर लड़के को बुलवाया था। कल उसने सब सेवकों को वेतन दिया था। मैंने आज गांव वालों को देखा। तुम काम ठीक नहीं करते, इस कारण हम ने तुम को छुट्टी दी। तुम ने अब तक उस को यह समाचार नहीं भेजा। यह दूध मीठा नहीं है। उन्हों ने केवल एक चोर को पकड़ा। आज तुम ने कितना दाना मोल लिया ? अब तक तुम ने हमारी घड़ी नहीं मंगवाई।

Exercise XV—(B).

I have sent for the barber. He sent for a book. We caught the thief. As he did not work properly, I dismissed him. Have you paid the servants ? You sent no money. They

called the shoe-maker, but he did not come. Did you call my servants? Yes; I did, but he did not hear. Why did not you call him again? Have you prepared food? He made this box in three days. Why did you beat this boy? Who stole my watch? Have you sent for the horses? Did you give any grain to my pony to-day? How much did you give? We asked him nothing. Did he ask for the money? Have you paid him any money? I bought a book to-day. He did awake me in the morning, but I did not get up. You did not send for me, otherwise I would have come at once. He has not written the letter as yet. He explained me nothing.

Lesson XVI.

Transitive Verbs.

The following transitive verbs are exceptions and do not require "ne ने"; thus, they are treated as if they were intransitive verbs, *viz.*

To speak	...	bolná	...	बोलना
To forget	...	bhúlná	...	भूलना
To fight	...	laṛná	...	लड़ना

To bring	...	láná	...	लाना
To fear	...	(se) darná	...	डरना
To meet	...	milná	...	मिलना
To reach	...	pahunchṇá	...	पहुंचना
To take away	...	lejáná	...	ले जाना

To understand "Samajhná समझना" and all other verbs compounded with an intransitive verb like, "le-jáná ले जाना", to take away; "chaldená चल देना", to start, to set out, etc.

When an action is done "on purpose" the transitive verb is used; however when the action is "accidental", always use the intransitive, *e. g.* I broke the pencil (on purpose) = मैंने पेन्सिल तोड़ी।

I broke the pencil (accidentally) = पेन्सिल (मुझसे) टूट गई।

When several nouns are subjects, "ne ने" is only suffixed to the last, but if the subjects are pronouns, "ne ने" is suffixed to each.

Vocabulary 16.

Wood	...	lakrí (F)	...	लकड़ी
To burn (int)	...	jalná	...	जलना
To burn, light	...	jaláná	...	जलाना
Tree	...	vriksha	...	वृक्ष
Together	...	ek sáth	...	एकसाथ

Broken	...	ṭúṭá húá ...	टूटा हुआ
To break	...	toṛná ..	तोड़ना
To break (int)	...	ṭúṭná ...	टूटन
Stamp	...	dák ká ṭikaṭ	डाकका टिकट
To affix	...	lagáná ...	लगाना
To stamp	...	ṭikaṭ lagáná	टिकट लगाना
Lamp	...	lamp, diyá ...	लैम्प, दिया
Fire	...	ág (F) ...	आग
Lantern	...	lálṭain (F) ...	लालटैन
Merchant	...	vyápárí ...	व्यापारी
Soap	...	sábún ...	साबुन
Good-looking, handsome, beautiful.		sundar, khúb-súrat.	सुन्दर, खूबसूरत
Shaving	...	hajámat kshaur.	हजामत, क्षौर
Cap, hat	...	ṭopí ...	टोपी
Already	...	pahle hí ...	पहले ही
Ugly		kurúp ...	कुरूप,
Bad-looking	...	bad-surat	बदसूरत
Quite, absolutely or at all.		bilkul, nitánt	बिल्कुल, नितान्त

Exercise XVI—(A).

तुम क्या लाए हो ? वह चिट्ठी कहाँ ले गये थे ? यह आज्ञा किस लिये भूल गये ? कल सवेरे आठ बजे यहाँ पहुँचो

समझ गये ? जो कुछ तुम ने हिन्दी में कहा है, मैं नहीं समझा । तुम ने कोई पत्र यहां भेजा है ? हम ने तुम को इतना समझाया और तुम कुछ नहीं समझे । क्या यह लालटैन तुम ने तोड़ी है ? यह पहले टूटी हुई नहीं थी । आज प्रातःकाल हमारे कमरे में आग क्यों नहीं जलाई ?

Exercise XVI—(B)

He brought the book. I took the letter to the office. I went to the shop and brought this paper. He forgot the order. They burnt all the wood in one day. What did he say? He spoke something in English, which I did not understand. I was not afraid of him. Did you understand his speech? He and I talked together for a long time. They did not hear anything. What have you done? Have you stamped those letters? They have taken two day's leave. The servant wrote a letter and sent it to Simla. Who broke this chair? It was already broken. Why does not the lamp burn properly? You burn too much wood.

UMMARY OF THE TRANSITIVE VERBS

TABLE SHOWING THE CONJUGATION OF

the transitive verb **लिखना**, *to write.*

Tenses.	Singular.			Plural.		
	1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.	1st Person.	2nd Person	3rd Person.
Three tenses formed from the root. — Imperative	...	लिख	...	...	लिखो	...
Future	... मैं लिखूँगा	तू लिखेगा	वह लिखेगा	हम लिखेंगे	तुम लिखोगे	वह लिखेंगे
Subjunctive	मैं लिखूं	तू लिखे	वह लिखे	हम लिखें	तुम लिखो	वह लिखें
Three tenses formed from the Present Participle. — Present	... मैं लिखता हूँ	तू लिखता है	वह लिखता है	हम लिखते हैं	तुम लिखते हो	वह लिखते हैं
Imperfect	मैं लिखता था	तू लिखता था	वह लिखता था	हम लिखते थे	तुम लिखते थे	वह लिखते थे
Conditional	यदि मैं लिखता	यदि तू लिखता	यदि वह लिखता	यदि हम लिखते	यदि तुम लिखते	यदि वह लिखते
Three tenses formed from the Past Participle. — Past	... मैंने लिखा	तूने लिखा	उसने लिखा	हमने लिखा	तुमने लिखा	उन्होंने लिखा
Perfect	... मैंने लिखा है	तूने लिखा है	उसने लिखा है	हमने लिखा है	तुमने लिखा है	उन्होंने लिखा है
Pluperfect	मैंने लिखना था	तूने	सने लिखा था	हमने लिखाथा	तुमने लिखाथा	उन्हों	लिखाथा

Lesson XVII.

Use of ap, आप *and apná* अपना,

When the person addressed is your equal, superior or a respectable man, use the honorific Pronoun "áp आप" in place of "tum तुम". Ap आप requires the verb in the 3rd person plural, *e. g.* Will you go there? = Ap udhar jáeṇge आप उधर जाएँगे ?

The possessive of "áp आप" is "ápká आपका" *e. g.* Is this your horse? = Kyá yih ápká ghoṛá hai क्या यह आपका घोड़ा है ?

Besides, áp[1] आप is used as a reflexive pronoun and means "one's self" *e.g.* He came himself = wuh áp áyá वह आप आया.

We shall go ourselves = ham áp jáeṇge हम आप जाएंगे.

The objective of "áp आप" is "apne áp ko अपने आप को *e. g.* He threw himself in danger= usne apne áp ko khatre meṇ dálá उसने अपने आप को खतरे में डाला.

The possessive of "áp आप" is "apná अपना" and means "one's own.".

1. "Ap आप if used by itself always means 'you, your honor, etc.' but if used with personal pronoun it means "one's self"

All the possessives must be translated by "apná, अपना" (apne or apní) when they refer to the subject of the sentence and appear in the same clause, *i. e.* "my" if preceded by "I" "thy" by "thou"; "his" by "he"; "her" by she; "our" by "we"; "your" by "you"; and "their" by "they" will be translated by "apná". For example, I am reading my book= main apní pustak paṛhtá huṇ मैं अपनी पुस्तक पढ़ता हूं.

NOTE.—As "you" is generally understood in giving orders, "your" is therefore always translated by apná अपना in an imperative clause *e. g.* Bring your dog= ápna Kuttá lao अपना कुत्ता लाओ

VOCABULARY 17.

¼	...	páo	...	पाओ (पाव)
1¼	...	sawá	...	सवा
2¼	...	sawá do	...	सवा दो
½	...	ádhá	...	आधा
1½	...	ḍeṛh	...	डेढ़
2½	...	ḍhái	...	ढाई
3½	...	saṛhe tín	...	साढ़े तीन
¾	..	paun	...	पौन
1¾	...	paune do	...	पौने दो
To pour	...	dálná	...	डालना
Cup	...	piyálí	...	पियाली
To post a letter		chiṭṭhí dálná	...	चिट्ठी डालना

Hour	...	ghaṇṭá	...	घँटा
Week	...	saptáh	...	सप्ताह
Month	...	mahíná, más	...	महीना, मास
Year	...	baras, sál	...	बरस, साल
(In) last year.		pichhle sál	...	पिछले साल
(In) next year		agle sál	...	अगले साल
1st	...	pahlá	...	पहला
2nd	...	dúsrá	...	दूसरा
3rd	...	tísrá	...	तीसरा
4th	...	chauthá	...	चौथा
5th	...	páṇchwáṇ	...	पांचवां
6th	..	chhatá	...	छटा
7th	...	sátwáṇ[1]	...	सातवां
Boots	...	búṭ	...	बूट
Shoes	...	jútiyáṇ	...	जूतियां
Account	...	hisáb	...	हिसाब
Medicine	...	dawá, aushadhi.		दवा, औषधि
Trouble	...	dukkh, kashṭ	...	दुःख, कष्ट
Silent	...	chup	...	चुप
To come out	...	nikalná	...	निकलना
To turn out	...	nikál daná	...	निकाल देना
To get tired	...	thak jáná	...	थक जाना
Wet	...	bhígá, gílá	...	भीगा, गीला

1. The rest of the ordinals are formed by adding "wán" to the cardinals. The termination "wán" changes like adjectives into "wen" and "win," *e.g.*

Rest ...	árám, vishrám	आराम, विश्राम
To take rest...	á r á m l e n á vishrám karná	आराम लेना, विश्राम करना
At 10 to 5 =	páṇch bajne meṇ das minaṭ par.	पांच बजने में दस मिनट पर
At 10 past 5=	páṇch bajkar das minaṭ par.	पांच बजकर दस मिनट पर

Exercise XVII.—(A).

वह आप साढ़ेचार बजे आएगा। तुम आप सवाचार बजे डाक घर को जाना। पिछले महीने वह आप यह बात कहता था। आप अगले साल काश्मीर जाएंगे? अपना काम क्यों ठीक नहीं करते हो? अपने मैले वस्त्र इस सन्दूक़ में मत रक्खो। यह आपका नौकर है? तुम अपने आप को क्या समझते हो? मेरा सेवक आधे घंटे में आएगा। अपना हिसाब पौन घंटे में लाना। सात बजकर दस मिनट पर रेल जाती है।

Exercise XVII.—(B).

Why did not the tailor come himself? I shall not go there myself. Post these letters yourself in the Post-Office. Pour some more milk in your cup. Will he see me personally next week? Why did not you come here last week? How much will you give him this month? I write my letters at 8-30. He does not know our language. He was sitting in his room when I went

there at 4–15. You did not come to my house at 2–30 p.m. Bring my food exactly at 4–30. Why do they not do their work properly? Why do you not clean your boots? Had he slept in his room. I would have seen him there this morning. Do your work within (in) half an hour. Bring your account in quarter of an hour. He thought himself to be a big man.

Lesson XVIII.

Compound Postpositions.

The following postpositions are treated as masculine nouns and require inflected genitive ending in "ke or re" before them.

Near	... pás	... पास
For	... liye	... लिये
Around	... chárọn or	... चारों ओर
Outside	... báhar	... बाहर
Inside	... bhítar, andar	... भीतर, अन्दर
With	... sáth	... साथ
Instead of	... badle	... बदले
Above	... úpar	... ऊपर
Without	... binấ	... बिना
Nearly	... lag-bhag	... लग भग
Behind	... píchhe	... पीछे

After	...	píchhe, bád	...	पीछे, बाद
Below	...	níche	...	नीचे
Before	...	ágc	...	आगे
Before (place)	...	sámne	...	सामने
According to	...	anusár	...	अनुसार
Equal to	...	barábar	...	बराबर
In the middle	...	bích	...	बीच
Except	...	siwá	...	सिवा
On account of	...	káran	...	कारण

When using any of these postpositions after a noun or pronoun (in the 3rd person singular or plural) the word "ke" must be inserted between the noun or pronoun and the post-position, *e.g.*

Outside the room = kamre ke báhar = कमरे के बाहर
Near them = únke pás = उनके पास

But, when using them after a pronoun in the 1st or 2nd person (Singular or Plural) change the ending "rá", into "re" *e.g.*

Near me ... mere pás ... मेरे पास
For you ... tumháre liye ... तुम्हारे लिये

The following are treated as feminine nouns, and require "kí" or the ending "rí" before them.

To.....wards	...	or	...	ओर
Like, or in the manner of.		bhánti	...	भांति

Concerning, or about	bábat ...	बाबत
e. g. Towards the house.	ghar kí or ...	घर की ओर
Like me	... merí bhánti...	मेरी भांति

VOCABULARY 18.

Pillow	... takiyá ...	तकिया
Price	... dám, mulya, mol	दाम, मूल्य, मोल
Curtain	... pardá ...	परदा
Bedding	... bichhaunú ...	बिछौना
Roof	... chhat ...	छत
Peon	... chaprásí ...	चपरासी
Arrangements	... bandobast or prabandh.	बन्दोबस्त, प्रबन्ध

Exercise XVIII.—(A).

आज वह तुम्हारे लिये एक पत्र लाया है। मेरा घर डाक घर के पास है। कुछ मनुष्य घर के भीतर हैं। कल तुम्हारे साथ कौन था? इस नदी के आगे एक गांव है। गांव के पीछे मैदान है। यह रूमाल मेरे बिछौने के ऊपर रक्खो। कल हमको छः बजे के बाद जगाना। मैं उस लड़की की बाबत कुछ नहीं जानता। आज तुम मेरे घर की ओर आना।

Exercise XVIII.—(B).

Is there any letter for me? No! but there are two for your brother. There is no letter for you. He lives near the Post Office. Who

is inside the house! There is nobody inside. Come with me to the shop. Come behind him. We will reach there before 2 o'clock. Don't put my papers under the pillow. Wake me up after 4. Do it like this. He is equal to me. Is there anything behind this curtain? There is nothing above the roof. Go towards the town and see if the peon is there. Do you know anything about him? He will make all the arrangements for us.

Lesson XIX.

Use of "To"

"To" when used with verbs of motion is translated by "ke pás के पास" if the motion is towards animate objects, or such as you cannot enter, *e.g.* Go to him = us ke pás jao उस के पास जाओ

Go to that stone = us patthar ke pás jáo उस पत्थरे के पास जाओ

[Otherwise, 'to' is translated by 'Ko को' *e.g.* Go to the Post Office = dák ghar ko jáo डाक घर को जाओ. Come to the school = páthshálá

ko áo पाठशाला को आओ. The verbs of motion so used are :—

To come	... áná	...	आना
To go	... jáná	...	जाना
To bring	... láná	...	गुरुजी
To take away	... lejáná	...	
To send	... bhejná	...	
To reach	... pahuṇchná	...	पहुँचना

Infinitive itself is the only part of the verb which can be used as a noun. Infinitives when so used are musculine and change their final "a" into "e" before postpositions, *e.g.* His writing is very good = uská likhná bahut achchhá hai उसका लिखना बहुत अच्छा है।

I came for reading, = maiṇ parhne ke wásté áyá मैं पढ़ने के वास्ते आया.

Therefore when "To" with the "infinitive" in English can be substituted by "in order to" translate this "to" by "ke wásté", "ke liye" or "ko" after changing the final "a" of the infinitive into "e"

e.g. He comes to see me = wuh mujhe dekhne ko átá hai वह मुझे देखने को आता है.

VOCABULARY 19.

Compliments...	pranám,	...	प्रणाम
	namaskár	...	नमस्कार

Lies	... jhút	...	झूट
To tell lies	... jhút bolná	...	झूट बोलना
Truth	... sach, satya	...	सच, सत्य
To quarrel	... jhagṛá karná	...	झगड़ा करना
Watch-maker	ghaṛí sáj	...	घड़ी साज़
To abuse	... gálí dená	...	गाली देना
Repairs	... marammat	...	मरम्मत
To walk	... chalná	...	चलना
To take a walk	sair karná	...	सैर करना
To give up	... chhoṛ dená	...	छोड़ देना
Lame	... laṇgṛá	...	लंगड़ा
To finish	... samápt karná	...	समाप्त करना
Cold (Noun)	... ṭhand (F.)	...	ठंड
Cold (Adj.)	... ṭhandá	...	ठंडा
Tired	... thaká	...	थका
To swim	... pairná, tairná	...	पैरना, तैरना
Fast	... tez	...	तेज़
Address	... patá	...	पता
Alone	... akelá	...	अकेला
To cook	... pakáná	...	पकाना
To bathe	... naháná	...	नहाना
Bath	... snán	...	स्नान

Exercise XIX—(A).

प्रति दिन काम करने के वास्ते यहां क्यों नहीं आते ? किसी से झगड़ा करना अच्छा नहीं। नहाने के लिये नदी को

चलो। यह घड़ी मरम्मत के लिये घड़ी साज़ को दो। वह पत्र उनके पास ले जाओ और हमारा प्रणाम कहो। शराब पीना अच्छा नहीं। तुम्हारा लिखना अच्छा नहीं। ठंडे पानी में अकेले नहाना ठीक नहीं। हम सैर करने जाएंगे। वह भोजन पकाने के वास्ते यहां आता है। झूट बोलना छोड़दो। गुरूजी सच बोलते हैं।

Exercise XIX—(B).

Did you go to him to-day? Why did you not come to see me? I went to the hospital. Did you send any letter to the school? He never returned to me. I want to go there to buy some handkerchiefs. I have come to bathe in the stream. Bring a little cold water. Always speak the truth. We went out to walk. Take this book to the teacher. I do not like to tell lies. He comes to me sometimes. His reading is very bad. Do not quarrel with others. What is his address? Don't go alone to the river.

Lesson XX.

Compound Verbs.

"sakná सकना" = "Can or to be able" and and "chukná = चुकना to have done or finished," take the root of another verb before them, as:—

To be able to speak ... bol sakná ... बोल सकना[1]
To finish speaking ... bol chukná ... बोल चुकना[1]

"lagná लगना, to begin," "daná देना to allow" and "páná पाना, to be allowed," take inflected infinitive of another verb before them, *e.g.*

He began to speak Hindi.	wuh Hindi bolne lagá.	वह हिन्दी बोलने लगा
Let him go or allow him to go.	usko jáne do ...	उसको जाने दो
He is allowed to read.	wuh parhne pátá hai.	वह पढ़ने पाता है

"cháhná चाहना, to wish" takes infinitive before it, *e.g.* To wish to speak = bolná cháhná बोलना चाहना.

She wishes to come = wuh áná cháhtí hai.

"Cháhiye चाहिये, Must, ought, should or it is necessary" takes "ko को" after the subject, and the accompanying verb in the infinitive, *e. g.* He must come. = usko áná cháhiye उस को आना चाहिये.

1 "Sakná सकना and chukná चुकना" are to all intents and purposes auxiliary verbs and cannot be used alone, and therefore "ne ने" is never used in conjunction with these two verbs.

2 "daná देना" is transitive and therefore requires "ne ने" after the subject in past tenses. *e-g.* They allowed me to come = उन्होंने मुझको आने दिया.

"Cháhiye thá चाहिये था,=should have or ought to have"

e. g. She ought to have come = us ko áná cháhiye thá, उसको आना चाहिये था.

NOTE.--"Chāhiyĕ चाहिये" remains unchanged for masculine and feminine, singular or plural, but the infinitive may be changed to agree with the object. *e. g.* I must write a letter = mujh ko chitthi likhni chāhiyĕ. मुझको चिट्ठी लिखनी चाहिये.

I ought to have written a letter, = mujh ko chiṭṭhí likní cháhiye thí. मुझको चिट्ठी लिखनी चाहिये थी।

It also means "want, reqire or needs", *e. g.* I want tea, = mujh ko cháe cháhiye मुझको चाय चाहिये।

VOCABULARY 20.

Temple	...	mandir	...	मन्दिर
A few	...	thoṛe	...	थोड़े
To make a fire	...	ág jaláná	...	आग जलाना
Perhaps	}	kadáchit	...	कदाचित,
		sháyad	...	शायद
With each other	...	ek dusre se	...	एक दूसरे से
To learn	...	síkhná	...	सीखना
Forbidden	...	maná	...	मना
Permission	...	ágyá	...	आज्ञा
To work hard	...	mihnat k.	...	मिहनत करना

To start	... chalná ...	चलना
To cheat	... dhoká dená ...	धोका देना
Hand	... háth ...	हाथ, हस्त
Import, Necessary	... zarurí ...	ज़रूरी
To obey	... ágyá mánná ...	आज्ञा मानना
To laugh	... hansná ...	हंसना
Camp	... paṛáo ...	पड़ाव
In future	... ab se, ágе ...	अब से, आगे
Punishment	... dand ...	दण्ड
To punish	... dand dená ...	दण्ड देना
To get	... páná ...	पाना
A well	... kuán ...	कुआं
To begin	... árambh k. or suru k. ...	आरम्भ करना, शुरू करना
Anything more	... kuchh aur ...	कुछ और
To help	... madad k. saháytá k. ...	मदद करना सहायता करना
Signature	... hastákshar ...	हस्ताक्षर
Sun	... dhup (F) ...	धूप
Certainly	... avashya ...	अवश्य
Paper	... patra, kaghaz	पत्र, कागज़

Exercise XX.—(A).

तुम मुझको रस्ता दिखा सकते हो ? तुम इस घर में नहीं रह[1] सकते । वह तेज़ चल सकता है । वह अपना काम कर

1. Negative 'nahin नहीं' is best placed between the component parts of a compound verb.

चुका या नहीं? तुम यह पुस्तकें कितने दिन में समाप्त कर सकोगे? मेरा भाई बोल चुका है। यह काम कल हो चुकेगा। यहां कोई मनुष्य आने नहीं पाता। उनको झगड़ा करने दो। नौकरों को पड़ाव के भीतर आग जलाना मना है। उसको क्यों जाने नहीं देते? हम आज काम आरम्भ कर सकेंगे। यदि तुम कुछ लिखोगे तो दण्ड पाओगे। तुम मुझ से कुछ कहना चाहते हो? तुमको क्या चाहिये? हमको मिहनत करना चाहिये। तुमको यहां हस्ताक्षर करना चाहिये। यह काम बहुत ज़रूरी है, आपको तुरन्त करना चाहिये। हमको यहां दस बजे आना चाहिये था।

Exercise XX—(B).

Can you see the way? He cannot walk fast because he is lame. I am very tired and cannot run. Can you write good Hindi? Can he swim across the river? Have you finished reading? We finish writing at 8. At what time does he finish cooking? Don't let anybody come here. Am I allowed to go out? When shall I begin to understand the language? Why don't you let him read? The servants are allowed to go out. Why do you begin to laugh without reason? What do you wish to do? We ought to work hard. There is no need to come here. You should not sell this horse.

Certainly you must go there. He must send this news at once.

Lesson XXI.

Compound Verbs.—(continued).

A. To indicate "force or compulsion" use either "parṇá पड़ना or honá होना

They follow the same rule as "chahiye चाहिये" (*i.e.*, they require "ko को" after the subject and the accompanying verb in the infinitive) except that the infinitive as well as the verb "parṇá पड़ना or honá होना" must agree with the object (if any), *e.g.* I had to write a letter. = mujh ko chiṭṭhí likhní paṛí मुझको चिट्ठी लिखनी पड़ी.

Note.—"Parnà पड़ना or honà होना express compulsion or force, while chāhiye चाहिये merely suggests "propriety, suitability or advisibility."

B. "Milná, मिलना[1] to obtain, get, receive, find or to be found."

"Milná मिलना" requires "ko को" with the subject and therefore agrees with the object, *e.g.*

1 "Milnà मिलना," though a transitive verb, does not take "nè ने." It is never used in the imperative or conjunctive participle, except in the sense of "to meet," *e.g.* Get (bring) me a book,=mere wāste ek pustak laó मेरे वास्ते एक पुस्तक लाओ।

I got (received) a book = mujh ko ek pustak milí मुझको एक पुस्तक मिली

He received ten rupees = us ko das rupaye mile उसको दस रुपये मिले

"Milná मिलना" also means "to meet, to visit or to see (persons).

When thus used "milná मिलना" agrees with its subject like ordinary verbs, but if the object is followed by "sé से" it means "meeting by appointment," if followed by ko को "accidental," *e.g.* I met a boy = main ek larke sé milá मैं एक लड़के से मिला (by appointment) but main ek larke ko milá accidental.)

C. "karná करना, to be in the habit of," and cháhná चाहना, to be about to," are used with the uninflected past participle[1] of another verb, *e g.* She used to sleep four hours = wuh chár ghante soyá kartí thí वह चार घंटे सोया करती थी.

1. (*a*) The regular past participle "jàyà जाया" is used with "karnà करना" (to be in the habit of) and "chàhnà चाहना" (to be about to) *e.g.* We used to go = ham jàyà karte the हम जाया करते थे: We were about to go = ham jàyà chàhte the हम जाया चाहत थे।

(*b*) "karná करना" is, in this sense, never used in tenses formed from the past participle, such cases are placed in the imperfect tense, *e.g.* They used to throw stone. They were in the habit of throwing stones = wuh patthar phenkà karte the वह पत्थर फेंका करते थे।

She is about to come = wuh áyá chábtí hai वह आया चाहती है।

Vocabulary 21.

Story	... kathá(F)kahání(F),	कथा, कहानी
That is all, That will do.	bas	बस
To pass time	... samaya vitáná ...	समय बिताना
To transfer	... badalná ...	बदलना
To force, To compell	majbúr karná	मज़बूर करना
To promise	... pratigyá karná ...	प्रतिज्ञा करना
To rain	... meṇh barasná ...	मेंह बरसना
Rain	... varshá (F) ...	वर्षा
To try	... koshish, prayatná karná.	कोशिश प्रयत्न करना
To try hard	... bahut koshish k.	बहुत कोशिश करना
To settle	... hisáb chukànà ...	हिसाब चुकाना
Examination	... paríkshá (F) ...	परीक्षा
To pass an examination.	Paríkshá pás k.	परीक्षा पास करना
Field	... khet ...	खेत
Sorrow	... shok ...	शोक
To be sorry	... shok karná ...	शोक करना
To be willing	... rází honá ...	राजी होना

Weekly	... sáptáhik, or prati saptáh.	साप्ताहिक, प्रति सप्ताह
Monthly	... másik ...	मासिक
Government	... sarkár (F) sarkárí (Adj.).	सरकार, सरकारी
Allowance	... bhattá ...	भत्ता
Hills	... pahár ...	पहाड़
Picture	... chitra ...	चित्र
To collect	... ikaṭṭhá k. ...	इकट्ठा करना
Generally	... bahudhá ...	बहुधा
To love	... pyár karná ...	प्यार करना
Mid-day	... do-pahar ...	दोपहर
Climate	... jal váyú ...	जल वायु
Per hour	... prati ghaṇṭá ...	प्रति घंटा
Just now	... abhí ...	अभी
Labourer	... mazdúr, or mihanti.	मज़दूर, मिहनती
Reward	... inám ...	इनाम

Exercise—XXI (A).

तुमको यह काम शीघ्र समाप्त करना होगा। नौकरों को कल सबेरे दस बजे अस्पताल में आना पड़ेगा। आपको आज धोबी का हिसाब चुकाना पड़ेगा। उसे मजबूर नहीं करना होगा। उसको परीक्षा पास करनी पड़ेगी। उसको सरकार से क्या मिलता है? प्रति दिन कितना काम करना पड़ता है? तुम्हारा मित्र तुमको कभी नहीं मिला? तुमको कुछ इनाम मिला। मासिक कितना भत्ता मिलता था? लड़के

दिन भर खेला करते थे। तुम दूध किस दुकान से लाया करते हो? मैं पढ़ने के लिये अभी जाया चाहता हूँ। इस जगह सदा झगड़ा हुआ करता है। वह मित्र बहुधा एक दूसरे को प्यार किया करते थे। यहाँ रोज़ मेंह बरसा करता है।

Exercise—XXI (B).

You will have to tell the whole story. He will have to bring some money to-morrow. I had to promise. I was compelled to do it. Must I read this book? You will have to sit in the rain. I shall have to try hard for the examination. I am not willing to go there. He gets 20 rupees a month. Do you get the pay weekly? Did you find the house yesterday? He paid me a visit last night. He met me in the city. You wont get a long leave this year. How much reward shall I get? I used to walk five miles an hour. He used to go there daily. He is accustomed to rise at 5 every morning. I am about to start. What pay did you get there? The servants used to awake us early. Did you like the climate of that place? They used to eat together. I have not seen the labourer yet.

Summary of Compound Verbs.

The verbs	*are used with the*
सकना, to be able चुकना, to have done or finished,	.....Root.
लगना, to begin, देना, to allow, पाना, to be allowed,	.....Inflected infinitive.
करना, to be in the habit of चाहना, to be about to	Uninflected, Past Participle.
चाहना, to wish.....	Full infinitive.
चाहिये, must, ought, should, etc. चाहिये था, must have, should have etc. पड़ना, to have, to होना, to have to	Infinitive and "को" after the subject.
मिलना, to get, find or receive.....	"को" after the subject.

Lesson XXII.

"*To have*" *denoting possession.*

The verb "to have" denoting possession has no verb equivalent to it in Hindi. It is translated by the substantive verb "honá" and the following after the subject:—

(*a*) by (ke) के पास when the object possessed is saleable or anything which can change hands,

e. g. He has a book = us ke pás (èk) pustak hai उसके पास (एक) पुस्तक है.

(*b*) by the inflected genitive *i.e.*, the same construction is used as in (*a*) only omitting the word pás पास, if the object possessed is unsaleable (like names of relations, limbs etc.) *e.g*

He has a brother = us ke èk bhái hai उसके एक भाई है.

He has one hand = us ke ék hath hai उसके एक हाथ है

(*c*) by " ko को " when the object possessed is an abstract noun, *i. e.* an invisible, untangible or an ideal thing, *e. g.*

I have no doubt, = mujh ko kuch sandèh nahín मुझ को कुछ संदेह नहीं.

Similarly—He has fever = us ko jwar hai उस को ज्वर है.

(*d*) by " men में " if the possessor is lifeless *e. g.* This house has two windows. = is ghar men do khirkiyán hain इस घरमें दो खिड़कियां हैं.

NOTE.—If the verb "to have" does not indicate any actual possession ? translate it simply by the genitive agreeing with the object possessed, *e g.* He has a brother in Calcutta.—uskà ek bhai Kalkutte men hai उसका एक भाई कलकत्ते में है

He has blue eyes. = उस की आंखें नीली हैं
= [उसके नीली आंखें हैं]

Vocabulary 22.

Complaint	...	shikáyat (F)	...	शिकायत
Wealth	...	dhan, daulat (F.)		धन, दौलत
Head	...	sir, shir	...	सिर, शिर
Pain	...	dard, píṛá (F.)	...	दरद, पीड़ा
Headache	...	shir-píṛá (F.)	...	शिर-पीड़ा
Match	...	diyá siláí (F.)	...	दिया सलाई
Family	...	girhasthi, kul	...	गृहस्थी, कुल
Sleep	...	níṇd, (F.)	...	नींद
Leg	...	ṭáṇg (F.)	...	टांग
Durable	...	mazbút	...	मज़बूत
End	...	ant	...	अन्त
To look for	...	dhúṇdná	...	ढूंडना
To measure		nápná or mápná	...	नापना, मापना
Measurement	...	náp	...	नाप
Ordinary	...	sádháran	...	साधारण
To count	...	ginná	...	गिनना
Leather	...	chamṛá	...	चमड़ा
Pair	...	joṛá, joṛí (F)	...	जोड़ा, जोड़ी
Hire, rent, fare, freight.		kiráyá	...	किराया

I am very sorry = mujhe bahut shok hai, मुझे बहुत शोक है.

Exercise XXII—(A).

उस गृहस्थी को कोई शिकायत नहीं। मेरे भाई को शिर-

पीड़ा है। हमारे पास दो घोड़े हैं। यहां तुम्हारा क्या काम है? हमारे पास चार नौकर हैं। उसके पास बहुत धन है। उसके पास चमड़े के दो मज़बूत सन्दूक़ हैं। तुम्हारे नौकर के पास रेल का किराया नहीं है। वह हमें मंडी के पास मिले। इस जोड़े का मूल्य तुम्हारे पास है? वह हमारे साथ रहेंगे, उन्हें छुट्टी नहीं मिल सकती। तुम्हारे जूते की नाप क्या है?

Exercise XXII—(B).

Have you any complaint? You have fever. He has no pain. Have you a match? He has no cigarette. Have you a horse? We have two dogs. The servants have no warm clothes. They have two blankets. This room has no window. Have you any business with me? I have no time. Have these men no work to-day? My servant has only one leg. We have no land here. He possessed great wealth.

Lesson XXIII.

Direct Speech.

There is no indirect narration in Hindi. The actual words (or thoughts) of the speaker, must be repeated (which are introduced by ki कि), *e.g.*

He said he was going to Lahore.	usne kahá ki main Lahor játá hún	उस ने कहा कि "मैं लाहार जाता हूं"
He said that "I am going to Lahore."		

Except after verbs of "telling and ordering" in the imperative tense, when it is customary to use the "indirect form" in conjunction with the Present Subjunctive, *e g.*

Tell him to go. / Tell him that he may go.	=usse kaho ki jae	उस से कहो कि जाए।

VOCABULARY 23.

To resolve	...	irádá karná or saṅklap k.	... ...	इरादा करना, सङ्कल्प करना
Custom	..	pratha, dastúr	...	प्रथा, दस्तूर
Hunger	...	bhúkh	...	भूख
Caste	...	játi (F.)	...	जाति
Thirst	...	pyás (F.)	...	प्यास
Thirsty	...	pyásá	...	प्यासा
Hungry	...	bhúkhá	...	भूखा
How long	...	kab tak	...	कब तक

Exercise XXIII (A).

भाई से पूछो कि आपका सेवक कहाँ गया। मैंने उससे पूछा कि आप कब तक नौकरी करना चाहते हैं। गुरूजी से कहो कि आज हम नहीं पढ़ेंगे। वह कहता था कि मैं यहाँ की प्रथा नहीं जानता। सेवक बोला कि मैं आज्ञा भूल गया। रोगी कहता है

कि मैं बहुत भूखा प्यासा हूँ। उसने मुझसे पूछा कि तुम्हारी जाति क्या है। साईस से कहो कि तुरन्त इधर आए। हमारे सेवक को आज्ञा दो कि हमारे कपड़े अस्पताल में लाए।

Exercise XXIII—(B).

He asked me if my servant was inside. Ask him if he is willing to serve. Ask my servant what he wants. My teacher says you did not give him my letter. He asked me where I lived and if my name was Sultan. Tell him not to make a noise. I am very sorry. Give them to understand that they will have to attend the school to-morrow morning. He resolved that he would drink no wine in future. Did he say he was new to the place and that he did not know the customs of the country? Did you say you were thirsty and that you wanted to drink some water? He said he was hungry. Tell him to come here. Order the groom to bring the horse here at once. Ask him to come in. Order the Bábu to bring his books to me. He said he would sell his cycle.

Lesson XXIV.

Causative verbs.

A simple intransitive verb is converted into

a transitive verb and a transitive into "double transitive" by inserting "á" between the Root and the infinitive termination. To form the Causative, insert "wá" instead of "á", *e g.*

Intransitives.

To walk	... chalná	...	चलना
To fly	... uṛná	...	उड़ना
To burn	... jalná	...	जलना
To get up	... uṭhná	...	उठना
To fear	... darná	...	डरना
To retreat	... haṭná	...	हटना
To meet	... milná	...	मिलना
To wait	... ṭhahrná	...	ठहरना
To fall	... girná	...	गिरना
To run	... dauṛná	...	दौड़ना
To read[1]	... paṛhná	...	पढ़ना
To do[1]	... karná	...	करना
To write[1]	... likhná	...	लिखना
To understand	... samajhná	...	समझना
To hide	... chhupná	...	छुपना
To bend	... jhukná	...	झुकना
To be made	... banná	...	बनना

Transitives.

To make to go	... chaláná	...	चलाना

1. These verbs are transitive, and the insertion of "a" makes them Casuative.

To fly	... uṛáná	...	उड़ाना
To burn	... jaláná	...	जलाना
To lift up	... uṭháná	...	उठाना
To frighten	... daráná	...	डराना
To repulse	... haṭáná	...	हटाना
To mix	... miláná	...	मिलाना
To stop	... ṭhahráná	...	ठहराना
To fell	... giráná	...	गिराना
To make to run, to gallop.	... dauṛáná	...	दौड़ाना
To make to read, to teach.	paṛháná	...	पढ़ाना
To cause to do	... karáná	...	कराना
To cause to write	... likháná	...	लिखाना
To make to understand.	... samjháná	...	समझाना
To hide	... chhupaná	...	छुपाना
To bend	... jhukáná	...	झुकाना
To make	... baináná	...	बनाना

2. The undermentioned are some of the verbs, which although complying with the above rule, also shorten or lengthen their initial (or medial) vowel, *viz* :—

Intransitives.

To run away	... bhágná	...	भागना

To wake up	... jágná	...	जागना
To lie down	... leṭná	...	लेटना
To speak	... bolná	...	बोलना
To sit down	... baiṭhná	...	बैठना
To come out	... nikalná	...	निकलना
To die	... marná	...	मरना
To be fastened	... baṇdhná	...	बंधना
To be opened	... khulná	...	खुलना
To be stopped, to stop.	rukná	...	रुकना
To see	... dekhná	...	देखना
To be loaded	... ladná	...	लदना

Transitives.

To put to flight	... bhagáná	...	भगाना
To awaken	... jagáná	...	जगाना
To lay down	... liṭáná	...	लिटाना
To call	... buláná	...	बुलाना
To make to sit	... biṭháná	...	बिठाना
To take out	... nikálná	...	निकालना
To kill, strike	... márná	...	मारना
To fasten	... báṇdhná	...	बांधना
To open	... kholná	...	खोलना
To stop	... rokná	...	रोकना
To show	... dikháná	...	दिखाना
To load	... ládná	...	लादना

Note.—Causative verbs always require "se से" (and not "ko को") with the indiret object, if any, *e. g.* I made him do this work — main ne usse yih kàm karàyà मैंने उससे यह काम कराया।

3. The following are some of the irregular verbs and must be committed to memory, *viz.*:—

To give	... dená	... देना
To drink	... píná	... पीना
To eat	... kháná	... खाना
To wash	... dhoná	... धोना
To sew	... síná	... सीना
To sleep	... soná	... सोना
To be broken	... ṭuṭná	... टूटना
To be sold	... bikná	... बिकना
To be left	... chhúṭná	... छूटना
To cause to give	... diláná[1]	... दिलाना
To cause to drink	piláná	... पिलाना
To feed	... khiláná	... खिलाना
To cause to be washed.	... dhuláná	... धुलाना
To cause to be sewn.	siláná	... सिलाना
To put to sleep	... suláná	... सुलाना

1. Dilwānā =to make another to give.
Khilwānā =to make another to feed,
Turwānā =to make another to give.
Bikwānā =to make another to sell, etc.
} Causatives

To break	... toṛná	...	तोड़ना
To sell	... bechná	...	बेचना
To leave	... chhoṛná	...	छोड़ना

Vocabulary 24.

Mule	... khachchar	...	खच्चर
To thank	... dhanyavád k.	...	धन्यवाद करना
Thank you ...	ápki kṛipá hai, ápká dhanyavád karta hún.		आपकी कृपा है, आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ.
Flour	... átá	...	आटा
Weight	... tol	...	तोल
Health	swásthyá árogyá.		स्वास्थ्य आरोग्य
Carpenter	... baṛhaí	...	बढ़ई
Thank God	parmátmá ká dhanyavád hai		परमात्मा का धन्यवाद है.
Kindness	... kṛipá (F)	...	कृपा
Kindly[1]	... kṛipá karke	...	कृपा करके
Kind	... kṛipálú	...	कृपालु

1 "Kripa karke" is respectful. The polite form of the imperative is formed by adding "iye" to the root, *e. g.* please speak boliye बोलिये.

Exceptions Polite Imperative.

To give	... dená	... देना	díjiye	...	दीजिये
To take	... lená	... लेना	líjiye	...	लीजिये
To do	... karná	... करना	kíjiye	...	कीजिये
To drink	... píná	... पीना	píjiye	...	पीजिये

To weigh	... tolná	...	तोलना
Luggage	... sámán	...	सामान

Exercise XXIV—(A)

सेवकों से कमरे साफ़ कराओ। यह काग़ज़ किसने जलाया ? उसने हमारे वस्त्र कहाँ छुपाए (छिपाए) हैं ? हमारे घोड़े को रस्सी से मत बांधो। गाय बहुत थकी है, दौड़ाओ मत। कृष्ण से उसका वेतन दिलाओ। आटा कहां बिकता है ? दरज़ी ने यह पतलून अपने नौकर से सिलाई है। आपका स्वास्थ्य कैसा है ? सब पशुओं को सवेरे दस बजे पानी पिलाओ। परमात्मा का धन्यवाद है। आपकी कृपा है। थोड़ा दूध पीजिये।

Exercise XXIV.—(B)

Do not frighten the children. Mix some water in this milk. The carriage stopped at the door. I stopped the carriage. Why did you drop the cup? It fell down. Do not gallop the horse. I made him read this letter. We put them to flight soon. Take these clothes out of this box. He does not come out. Show it to me. I had my clothes washed by a very good dhobí. The children woke up early, but I put them to sleep again. Do not leave the school before 12. I thank you very much. Kindly weigh my luggage. Please give that

book to my servant. Please show me the letter. Where do you water the horses? Get this box made by the carpenter. Have my luggage loaded by the coolies. Make him sew this coat again.

Lesson XXV.

Passives.

Add "jáná जाना" to the past participle of a transitive verb to form the passive voice, *e. g.* To be written = likhá jáná लिखा जाना.

Both the past participle and "jáná जाना" change in agreement with the passive subject, *e.g.* The letter will be written = chiṭṭhí likhí jaegí चिट्ठी लिखी जाएगी.

The passive construction must be avoided in Hindi except when the actor of the verb is not mentioned or is not known, *e.g.*

He was killed by a tiger. / A tiger killed him.	sherne usko már dálá	शेर ने उसको मार डाला.

He was killed ... wuh márá gayá वह मारा गया।

Vocabulary 25.

Report ... shikáyat, khabar, rapat. शिकायत, खबर, रपट

Police	... pulís (F)	...	पुलिस
Police Station	... tháná	...	थाना
Furlough	... razá, chhúṭṭí (F)		रज़ा, छुट्टी
Journey	... yátrá (F)	...	यात्रा
To travel	... yátrá k.	...	यात्रा करना
Traveller	... yátrí	...	यात्री
To build	... banáná	...	बनाना
To steal	... churáná	...	चुराना
To arrest	... pakaṛná	...	पकड़ना
Property	... mál	...	माल
Bridge	... pul	...	पुल
To grant ...	svíkár k. manzúr karná, dená.		स्वीकार करना, मंजूर करना, देना
On the 10th...	daswiṇ tárikh (F). (tithí) ko		दसवीं तारीख (तिथि) के

Exercise XXV—(A).

आज एक घड़ी चुराई गई। चोर अब तक नहीं पकड़ा गया। सब नौकर थाने में बुलाए गए। उनसे चोर का पता पूछा गया। आज तुम अच्छे नहीं हो, इस लिये तुम को छुट्टी नहीं दी गई। इस महीने की दस तारीख को रुपया दिया जाएगा। यह पत्र अभी भेजा जाएगा। मेरा इस मासका वेतन क्यों रोका गया? यात्रियों के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया? नदी का पुल बनाया गया। नगर जलाया गया॥

Exercise XXV.—(B).

Has anything been stolen? The thief will be caught soon. Report has been given to the

Police. He was asked nothing. Furlough was not granted. Two days' leave was taken with great difficulty. The men were shut in a small room. They are not paid to-day, they will be paid to-morrow. The bungalow was built for travellers. The dinner was brought at 8 p.m. The letter was written and posted atonce. The father was killed and the son was arrested. The doctor was sent for. When he died, his property was sold. The bridge was broken. He was stopped on the way. The Post-office was burnt.

SUMMARY OF THE PASSIVE VERBS.

Table showing the conjugation of the passive verb काटा जाना=to be bitten.

	Tenses.	Singular. 1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.	Plural. 1st Person.	2nd Person.	3rd Person.
3 Tenses formed from the root.	Imperative	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Future ...	मैं काटा जाऊँगा	तू काटा जाएगा	वह काटा जाएगा	हम काटे जाएँगे	तुम काटे जाओगे	वह (वे) काटे जाएँगे
	Subjunctive	मैं काटा जाऊँ	तू काटा जाए	वह काटा जाए	हम काटे जाएँ	तुम काटे जाओ	वह क...
3 Tenses formed from the Present Participle.	Present ...	मैं काटा जाता हूँ	तू काटा जाता है	वह काटा जाता है	हम काटे जाते हैं	तुम काटे जाते हो	वह काटे जाते हैं
	Impefect	मैं काटा जाता था	तू काटा जाता था	वह काटा जाता था	हम काटे जाते थे	तुम काटे जाते थे	वह काटे जाते थे
	Conditional	यदि मैं काटा जाता	यदि तू काटा जाता	यदि वह काटा जाता	यदि हम काटे जाते	यदि तुम काटे जाते	यदि वह काटे जाते
3 Tenses formed from the Past Participle.	Past ...	मैं काटा	तू काटा गया	वह काटा	हम काटे ग	तुम काटे गये	वह काटे गये
	Perfect...	मैं ...टा गया हूँ	तू काटा गया है	वह काटा गया है	हम काटे गए हैं	तुम काटे गए हो	वह काटे गए हैं
	Pluperfect	मैं ...टा था	तू काटा गया था	वह काटा गया था	हम काटे गए थे	तुम काटे गए थे	वह काटे गए हैं

Lesson XXVI.

Uses of "rahná रहना" and "jáná जाना".

(a Add the Perfect Tense of "rahná रहना" to the root of another verb to form Present Tense, *e. g.* He is writing = wuh likh rahá hai वह लिख रहा है. We are writing = ham likh rahe hain हम लिख रहे हैं.

(b) Add the Pluperfect Tense of rahná रहना to the root of another verb to form Imperfect Tense, *e. g.* He was writing = wuh likh rahá thá, वह लिख रहा था; We were writing = ham likh rahe the हम लिख रहे थे.

Note.—The above two tenses indicate uninterrupted action and their use is restricted inasmuch as they are never employed to indicate frequentative or habitual action.

(c) Add rahná रहना to the Present Participle of another verb to indicate continuous action, *e g.* To keep on writing = likhtá rahná लिखता रहना. We shall go on playing = ham khelte rahenge हम खेलते रहेंगे.

(d) Add jáná जाना to the Present Participle of another verb to indicate progressive action, *e. g.* He is getting better (by degrees) = wuh achchhá hotá játá hai वह अच्छा होता जाता है.

Exception—játá rahná जाता रहना = to be lost or to die.

Vocabulary 26.

To examine, test.	... parikshá lená, jánch k.	परीक्षा लेना, जाँच करना
To put in jail	jel kháne (bandí-ghar) men dálná	जेलखाने (बंदी घर) में डालना
To release	... chhorna ...	छोड़ना
To fill	... bharná ...	भरना
To be used	... kám men ána ...	काम में आना
Furniture	... sámán ...	सामान
Auction	... nílám ...	नीलाम
Fit for	... ke yogya ...	के योग्य
Fit	... thík ...	ठीक
To use	... kám men láná ...	काम में लाना

Excercise XXVI.

वह क्या लिख रहा है ? तुम क्या कर रहे हो ? मैं काम कर रहा हूं । कल तुम उससे क्या कह रहे थे ? वह कुछ कह रहा था और मैं उसकी बातें सुन रहा था । मैं दिन भर लिखता रहता हूं । हम सारी रात चलते रहे । तुम बोलते ही रहोगे और वह चला जायगा । मैं कहता रहा और वह सुनता रहा । आप कब तक सोते रहेंगे ? यह नीलाम के योग्य नहीं । गुरूजी मुझको पढ़ाते रहते हैं और मैं भूलता जाता हूं । उन का कुछ सामान जाता रहा । उसका छोटा बेटा जाता रहा था । नौकर बाज़ार जा रहा है । वह प्रतिज्ञा करता जाता है और तोड़ता जाता है । धोबी तुमसे क्या कह रहा था ? बातें मत करो । लिखते रहो । उसको सब काम सिखाते जाओ । कुरसी पर बैठे रहो ।

Lesson XXVII.

Intensives.[1]

Intensives are formed by adding the undermentioned verbs to the Root of the verb you want to intenstify.

The subjoined verbs when so used have no meanings of their own, they strengthen or slighthy alter the significance of the root verb.

The verbs thus added to Transitive verbs are:—

rakhná	...	...	...	रखना
chhoṛná	...	...	...	छोड़ना
denά	...	...	...	देना
lenά	...	...	...	लेना
dálná	...	...	...	डालना
jáná	...	...	...	जाना
rahná	...	...	...	रहना

The verbs thus added to Intransitive verbs are:—

paṛná	...	...	...	पड़ना
uṭhná	...	...	...	उठना
jáná	...	...	...	जाना
rahná	...	...	...	रहना

1. The intensives are frequently used in Hindi execept in the negative and prohibitiv sentences.

Their significance is :—

(*a*) "Rakhná रखना" signifies "already or to do a thing before-hand," *e.g.* I have cleaned the room already = main ne kamrá sáf kar rakkhá hai मैंने कमरा साफ़ कर रक्खा है.

(*b*) "chhoṛná छोड़ना" means to succeed after an effort or to manage to do anything," *e.g.* We managed to drive (or succeeded in driving) the enemy back, ham ne shatrú ko hatá chhoṛá हमने शत्रु को हटा छोड़ा

(*c*) "Dená देना" denotes completion and an advantage to the person for whom anything is done, *i.e.*, to do anything for some one else, *e.g.* Write this letter (for me or for some one else = yih patra likh do, यह पत्र लिख दो.

(*d*) "Lená लेना" indicates completion and an advantage to the "door," *i.e.*, to do anything for one's own sake, *e g.* Read this book (to yourself or for your own benefit) = yih pustak paṛh lo यह पुस्तक पढ़ लो.

(*e*) "Dalná डालना" indicates "force," *e. g.* Kill him, us ko már dalo उसको मार डालो.

(*f*) "paṛná पड़ना" and "úṭhná उठना" denotes "suddenness," *e.g.*—

He fell down = wuh gir paṛa वह गिर पड़ा.

He spoke out = wuh bol uṭhá वह बोल उठा.

(*g*) "Rahná रहना" and "jáná जाना" indicate "completion," *e.g.*

He ate up all the bread = wuh sárí roṭí khá gayá वह सारी रोटी खा गया.

Exercise XXVII.

NOTE the significations of the subjoined verbs in the following :—

हमारे आने से पहले कमरा साफ़ कर रखना। मिहनत करके यह परीक्षा पास कर छोड़ो। तनिक यह पुस्तक पढ़ लो। यह पत्र पढ़कर सुना दो। यह सब बातें पुस्तक में लिख लो। भूलना मत। उन्होंने उस कुत्ते को क्यों मार डाला? वह लोग तुरंत बोल उठे कि हम यहां नहीं रहेंगे। लड़का घोड़े (पर) से गिर पड़ा। तुम सारा दूध क्यों पी गए? आपके मित्र ने इस पत्र में सब कुछ लिख रक्खा है। यदि तुम यह चिट्ठी पढ़ दोगे तो मैं तुम को इनाम दूंगा। यदि यह पुस्तक पढ़ लोगे तो परीक्षा में पास हो जाओगे। यह पानी नीचे फेंक दो। यह रुपया बांट दो। यह आम बांट लो। वह मेरी प्रत्येक बात पर क्यों हंस देता है? हम आपस में हंस लेते हैं। उसने मुझे इस कष्ट से बचा दिया। कृपा करके उसे बचा लो। यह वस्त्र अभी बदल डालो। वह चौकी पर जा बैठा। यह सेब काट डालो।

Lesson XXVIII.

A few other hints.

(*a*) The adverbial phrase denoting simultaneous action is formed by using "hí ही" after the inflected present participle, *e.g.* As soon as (I, thou, he, we, you or they) spoke = bolte hí बोलते ही.

The subject, if expressed, will be put in the genitive case, *e. g.*

As soon as I spoke = mere bolte hí मेरे बोलते ही

As soon as you spoke = tumhára bolte hí तुम्हारे बोलते ही, and so on.

(*b*) When "if" can be substituted in English by "whether" translate "if" by "kí कि" followed by "vá nahín वा नहीं" *e.g.* Go and see if he is there = jáo aur dekho ki wuh wahán hai vá nahín जाओ और देखो कि वह वहाँ है वा नहीं.

(*c*) When "was" can be substituted in English by "became," translate "was" by "huá" otherwise by "thá था," *e.g.* I was glad to see you = main tum se milkar prasanna huá मैं तुम से मिल कर प्रसन्न हुआ.

(d) When "but" means "instead of," translate "but" by "parantú, परंतु" or "balki बल्कि" * otherwise by "lekin लेकिन" or "kintú

किंतु," balki बल्कि is generally used after a negative, *e.g.* I shall not come to-day but will come to-morrow = main áj nahín balki kal aungá मैं आज नहीं बल्कि कल आऊंगा.

(*e*) "Each" is expressed by repeating the numeral, *e.g.* Give the servants two rupees each = naukaron ko do do rupaye de do नौकरों को दो दो रुपए दे दो।

(*f*) "To take" in connection with "time" is translated by "lagná लगना" and requires "ko को, ' after the subject if expressed, *e.g.* I shall take two hours = mujh ko do ghante lagenge मुझ को दो घंटे लगेंगे.

I shall take two hours to write this letter = yih chitthí likhne men mujhko do ghante lagenge यह चिट्ठी लिखने में मुझ को दो घंटे लगेंगे.

(*g*) "yadi यदि" and "to तो" are correlatives, *i. e.*, if the first clause begins with "yadi यदि" expressed or understood, the second clause must begin with "to तो"

(*h*) The Present Dubious Tense is formed by conjugating the future of the verb "honá होना" with the present participle of the required verb, *e. g.* I must be speaking = main boltá hungá मैं बोलता हूंगा.

---

* It means "instead"

We must be speaking = ham bolte honge हम बोलते होंगे.

(*j*) The Past Dubious Tense is formed by conjugating the future of the verb "honá होना" with the past participle of the required verb. *e.g.* I must have spoken = main bolá hungá मैं बोला हूंगा.

You must have spoken = tum bole hoge तुम बोले होगे

(*k*) The "Conjunctive Participle" is used when both verbs have one common subject and the action of the second verb not only takes place after the first, but also depends on it, *e.g.* He came and sat down=wuh ákar baitha वह आकर बैठा. The conjunctive participle of the compounds, passives and in the negatives is not used.

(*l*) Past tense is definite, the Imperfect tense is indefinite. English sentences such as "a man lived there" are better translated by the "Imperfect Tense" in Hindi (*i.e.* a man was living there); but Past Tense must be used when a definite time is stated.

(*m*) "From" when used with the verbs of motion is translated by "ke pas se-के पास से" but only with reference to animate objects, *e.g.*

A letter came from my brother = ek chiṭṭhí mere bhaí ke pás se áí एक चिट्ठी मेरे भाई के पास से आई.

Lesson XXVIV.

Numerals.

When a noun of time, distance, measurement or weight is qualified by a cardinal number, it is generally put in the singular and ká का is omitted, *e.g.*, four yards of cloth = chár gaz kapṛá चार गज़ कपड़ा. Sixty years = sáth baras साठ बरस.

In all other cases the plural is more commonly used, *e. g.* four books = chár pustaken चार पुस्तक.

The numbers above one hundred are formed as in English, but without the conjunction; thus, one hundred and four = ek sau chár एक सौ चार.

Distributive Numerals are formed by repeating the cardinal number; thus, one at a time, one a piece = ek ek एक एक; four at a time, four a piece = chár chár चार चार.

Multiplicatives are formed by adding the word "guná (f. guní)" to the cardinals; thus,

twice do guná (or dugná) दो गुना (or दुगना) also shortened into dúná, fourfold, four times = chárguná or chauguná चार गुना or चौगुना.

"Totality" is expressed by adding "on" to the ordinary numbers, as:—

Both	... donon	... दोनों
All the three	... tínon	... तीनों
All the seven	... sáton	... सातों
All the fifty	... pachásoṇ	... पचासों

Days of the Week.

Sunday	... ravivár or itvár	... रविवार, इतवार
Monday	... somvár	... सोमवार
Tuesday	... mangalvár	... मंगलवार
Wednesday	... budhvár	... बुधवार
Thursday	... brihaspativár birvár	बृहस्पतिवार, बीरवार
Friday	... shukravár, jumá	... शुक्रवार, जुमा
Saturday	... sanichár bár, shani	... सनीचरवार, शनि

Names of the English Months.

January	... january	... जनवरी
February	... farwarí	... फरवरी
March	... march	... मार्च

April	...	aprail	...	अपरैल
May	...	mai	...	मई
June	...	june	...	जून
July	...	julai	...	जूलाई
August	...	agast	...	अगस्त
September	...	sitamber	...	सितंबर
October	...	aktubar	...	अक्तूबर
November	...	navambar	...	नवंबर
December	...	disambar	...	दिसंबर

Names of the Hindi Months.

Chait	... चैत	Asauj	असौज, कुंवार
Baisákh	... बैसाख	Kártik (kátik)	कार्तिक (कातिक)
Jeṭh (Jeshṭha)	जेठ (ज्येष्ठ)	Maghghar	मघर, अगहन
Asháṛh	... आषाढ़	Paush (Pus)	पौष (पूस)
Shrávan (sávan)	श्रावण (सावन)	Mágh	माघ
Bhadrapad (Bhadoṇ)	भाद्रपद, भादौं	Phalgun	(Phágan) फाल्गुन, फागुन

Points of Compas.

North	... uttar	...	उत्तर
South	... dakshin or dakkhin.		दक्षिण, दक्खिन

East	... púrab	... पूर्व
West	... pashchim or pachchim.	पश्चिम, पच्छिम

Weights.

Maund	... man	... मन
Seer	... ser	... सेर
Chhattack	... chhaṭank	... छटाँक
Tola	... tolá	... तोला
Máshá	... máshá	... माशा
Rattí	... raṭṭí	... रत्ती

Lesson XXX.

Important Lists of Words.

1. The following nouns are masculine:—

Water	... pání	... पानी
Purified (clarified) butter	ghí	... घी
Pearl	... motí	... मोती
Heart	... ji	... जी
Curd	... dahí	... दही
Tree	... vrikshá	... वृक्ष
Throne	... siṇhásan	... सिंहासन

Meat	... mánsá	...	मांस
Time	... samayá	...	समय
Field	... khet	...	खेत
Proof	... pramán	...	प्रमाण
Tooth	... dánt	...	दांत
A drink	... sharbat	...	शरबत
A fault	... aprádh	...	अपराध

2. The following nouns are feminine:—

Medicine	... dawá	...	दवा, औषधि
World	... duniyá	...	दुनिया
Necklace	... málá	...	माला
An inn	... saráí	...	सराय
Tea	... cháí	...	चाय
Air	... váyú, hawá	...	वायु, हवा
Worship	... pujá	...	पूजा
Leave, Holiday	... chhuṭṭi	...	छुट्टी
Place	... sthan	...	स्थान
Time	... bár	...	बार

The following verbs require "se से" to be used after their objects, if the object is expressed, *viz* :—

To be acquainted with. parichit hona	परिचित होना
To meet, visit, interview. miiná	मिलना

To treat ... salùk karná ... सलूक करना
To promise ... pratigyá karná... प्रतिज्ञा करना
To fear ... darná ... डरना
To tie ... bándhná ... बांधना
To refuse ... inkár karná ... इन्कार करना
To say ... kahná ... कहना
To marry ... vivâh karná ... विवाह करना
To be angry ... kruddh honá ... क्रुद्ध होना
To be displeased... aprasanna honá... अप्रसन्न होना
To love ...pyár, prem karná प्यार, प्रेमकरना
To fight ... laṛná ... लड़ना
To ask ... puṇchhná ... पूँछना

4. The following verbs require "par पर" after their objects, if the object is expressed, *viz.* :—

To attack ...ákraman karná ... आक्रमण करना
To oppress ...atyâchár karná... अत्याचार करना
To do injustice... anyáya karná ... अन्याय करना
To suspect ... sandeh karná ... संदेह करना
To be kind to ...dayá or kripa karná ... दया, कृपा-करना
To take pity ... taras kháná ... तरस खाना

5. The following verbs require the genitive "ká का" immediately after the object, if the object is expressed, *viz.* :—

To pursue .. pichhâ karná ... पीछा करना

To intend ... saṇkalp karná संकल्प करना [सङ्कल्प करना]

To reply ... uttar dená ... उत्तर देना

To damage ... nuḳsán karná... नुक़सान करना

6. Words somewhat similar in form:—

1. To speak	... bolná	...	बोलना
To forget	... bhúlná	...	भूलना
2. To ask	... púchhná	...	पूछना
To arrive	... pahuṇchná	...	पहुंचना
To wipe	... poṇchhná	...	पोंछना
3. To dismount	... utarná	...	उतरना
To get up	... uṭhná	...	उठना
4. To take off	... utárná	...	उतारना
To lift up	... uṭháná	...	उठाना
5. To graze	... charná	...	चरना
To climb	... chaṛhná	...	चढ़ना
6. To tend	... charáná	...	चराना
To steel	... churáná	...	चुराना
7. To read	... paṛhná	...	पढ़ना
To fall, or to have to.	paṛná	...	पड़ना
8. To go	... jáná	...	जाना
To know	... jánná	...	जानना
9. To sleep, also gold.	soná	...	सोना
To listen	... sunná	...	सुनना

10.	To do	... karná	...	करना
	To say	... kahná	...	कहना
	To eat	... khaná	...	खाना
11.	To dig	... khodná	...	खोदना
	To Jump	... kudná	...	कूदना
12.	To scream	... chilláná	...	चिल्लाना
	To make to walk.	chaláná	...	चलाना
13.	To send	... bhejná	...	भेजना
	To sell	... bechná	...	बेचना
14.	To advance	... baṛhná	...	बढ़ना
	To fill up	... bharná	...	भरना
	To flow	... bahná	...	बहना
15.	Inside	... aṇdar	...	अंदर
	An egg	... aṇdá	...	अंडा
	Blind	... aṇdhá	...	अंधा
16.	Bad	... burá	...	बुरा
	Great	... baṛá	...	बड़ा
17.	Deaf	... bahrá	...	बहरा
	Full	... bhará	...	भरा
18.	Sand	... bálu	...	बालू
	Bear	... bhálu	...	भालू
19.	Outside	... báhar	...	बाहर
	Spring (Season)	bahár	...	बहार
20.	Heavy	... bhárí	...	भारी
	Turn	... bárí	...	बारी

21.	Letter	...	chiṭṭhí	... चिट्ठी
	Leave	...	chuṭṭí	... छुट्टी
22.	Top	...	choṭí	... चोटी
	Small (F.)	...	chhoṭí	... छोटी
23.	Tent, pole	...	ballí	... बल्ली
	Cat	...	billí	... बिल्ली
24.	Garden	...	bag	... बाग
	Tiger	...	bágh	... बाघ
25.	City	...	shahar	... शहर
	Tiger	...	sher	... शेर
26.	Grain	...	dáná	... दाना
	or bit or mouth	...	dahánáa	... दहाना
27.	Soldier	...	gorá	... गोरा
	Horse	...	ghoṛá	... घोड़ा
28.	Carriage	...	gáṛí	... गाड़ी
	A watch	...	ghaṛí	... घड़ी
29.	March	...	kuch	... कूच
	Some	...	kuchh	... कुछ
30.	Unripe	...	kachchá	... कच्चा
	Mule	...	khachchar	... खच्चर
31.	On	...	par	... पर
	Across	...	pár	... पार
32.	Address	...	patá	... पता
	Leaf	...	pattá	... पत्ता
	Stone	...	patthar	... पत्थर
33.	Stomach	...	peṭ	... पेट

	Back	...	pīṭh	... पीठ
34.	Bridge	...	pul	... पुल
	Fruit	...	phal	... फल
	Flower	...	phul	... फूल
35.	Less	...	kam	... कम
	Work	...	kám	... काम
36.	Seven	...	sát	... सात
	With	...	sáth	... साथ
	Sixty	...	sáṭh	... साठ
37.	Basket	...	ṭokrá	... टोकरा
	Piece	...	ṭukrá	... टुकड़ा
38.	All, whole	...	sárá	... सारा
	½	...	sárhe	... साढ़े
39.	To count	...	ginná	... गिनना
	Sugarcane	...	gaṇṇá	... गन्ना
	So many times	...	guná	... गुना
40.	To rob	...	luṭná	... लूटना
	To return	...	lauṭná	... लौटना
41.	Narrow	...	taṇg	... तंग
	Leg	...	taṇg	... टांग
42.	Deep	...	gahrá	... गहरा
	Pit	...	garhá	... गढ़ा
43.	Tent	...	derá	... डेरा
	1½	...	derh	... डेढ़

तार का पता
"Ganga"

यहाँ से मँगाइए

टेलीफ़ोन
नं० ३०६

हिंदुस्थान-भर की, सभी प्रकार की
और
सभी विषयों की

हिंदी-पुस्तकें

—:o:—

हमारी ही हिंदुस्थान में हिंदी-पुस्तकों की
सबसे बड़ी दूकान है।

पत्र-व्यवहार का पता—

गंगा-पुस्तकमाला-कार्यालय
२९-३०, अमीनाबाद-पार्क, लखनऊ

"माधुरी"

[हिंदी की सबसे बढ़िया मासिक पत्रिका]

संपादक—

हिंदी के लब्ध-प्रतिष्ठ सुलेखक और सुकवि

पं० दुलारेलाल भार्गव

पं० रूपनारायण पांडेय

वार्षिक मूल्य ६॥), छमाही का ३॥), नमूने की कॉपी ॥।)

सभी प्रसिद्ध-प्रसिद्ध हिंदी-लेखक इस पत्रिका में लिखते हैं। पृष्ठ-संख्या १४४, तीन रंगीन और ५० सादे चित्र, २ व्यंग्य-चित्र, छपाई-सफ़ाई अद्वितीय। माधुरी पर कुछ सम्मतियाँ—

१. आपकी माधुरी हिंदी-साहित्य के लिये वास्तव में माधुरी ही है। (राय बहादुर पं० गौरीशंकर-हीराचंद ओझा)

२. यह पत्रिका हिंदी की सब पत्रिकाओं से अच्छी है। (ला० कन्नोमल एम्० ए०)

३. सचमुच यह पत्रिका उच्च कोटि की है। (पं० श्रीधर पाठक)

४. सर्वांग-सुंदरी माधुरी से आपने हिंदी की एक बहुत बड़ी कमी पूरी की है। (ला० सीताराम बी० ए०)

५. मेरे विचार से माधुरी अनन्वयालंकार का उदाहरण है। (पं० कृष्णबिहारी मिश्र बी० ए०, एल्-एल्० बी०)

पता—गंगा-पुस्तकमाला-कार्यालय, लखनऊ